

# Newport Mercury

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## The Mercury.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1846, and is now in its hundred and sixty-seventh year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, and with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns, filled with interesting reading material. It is a local and general news, well selected, concise and valuable feature and household department. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable. Send for terms.

TERMS: \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city. Reclassified copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

## Local Matters.

The Mercury Atlas.

One of the most useful books published this year is the

### Mercury Handy Atlas.

It is peculiarly useful at this time when the great war in Europe is going on. It shows all the countries now engaged in this great conflict, the size and location of all the principal towns and cities of the Old World, as well as the location and population of all the towns and cities in the United States. It contains new maps of each State and Territory in the United States and of every country in the world. It also has a large full sheet map of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. The size of this map is 20x34 inches, and is beautifully colored. This useful Atlas retails for one dollar, but is given by the MERCURY OFFICE absolutely free to every new subscriber to the MERCURY for one year, and to every old subscriber paying one year subscription in advance. Now is the time to get a valuable book for nothing.

St. John's Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M.

The following officers were elected and installed at the 165th annual communication, Monday night.

W. Maister—W. J. Karl Bostel.  
Senior Warden—John H. Brierley.  
Junior Warden—J. Irving Shepley.  
Treasurer—W. Geo. C. Lawton.  
Secretary—W. Geo. Melville.  
Chaplain—W. R. S. Burlingame.  
Senior Deacon—Herbert W. Smith.  
Junior Deacon—Henry A. Curtis.  
Senior Steward—Edward T. Bosworth 2nd.  
Junior Steward—William E. Braley.  
Marshal—William Carry.  
Sentinel—Gardner B. Reynolds, Jr.  
Ma. Dr.—W. Edward P. Lake.  
Tyler—W. Allen C. Griffith.

The election was presided over by R. W. E. Tudor Gross of Providence, first district Deputy Grand Master, assisted by W. Clarence C. Knight of Providence as Grand Master of ceremonies.

The following were elected directors of St. John's Corporation:  
William B. Scott, for four years.  
Robert W. Curry, for three years.  
William Champion, for two years.  
Robert S. Burlingame, for one year.

At the close of the meeting an elegant Past Master's jewel was presented to the retiring Master, Charles E. Bartley, by the newly elected Master. A collation was served.

Probably the last official act of Chairman Harvey of the representative council was the appointment of the committee to look into the laws regarding highways, naming John M. Friend, Herbert L. Dyer, John J. Peckham, William Williams, and Mortimer A. Sullivan. Mr. Harvey retires from the council this year and has been elected a member of the school committee.

The old Birchhead residence on the Hammett land recently purchased for the site of the new Clarke school is being torn down to clear the site. Bids have been asked for the contracts on the new school, all bids to be in by January 7th. Bonds must be furnished and work begun within ten days after the awarding of the contract by the board of aldermen.

Many Newporters are making arrangements to go to Providence on January 5 to attend the inauguration ceremonies. Hon. R. Livingston Beekman will be inducted into the office of Governor and a host of Newporters are desirous of witnessing the ceremony.

## The Mercury Almanac.

The MERCURY ALMANAC will be ready for delivery to subscribers to the MERCURY next Friday, January 1st. It is without question the handsomest publication ever issued in Newport. The covers are printed in golden yellow and sapphire blue, and is very striking in effect. The central picture this year, shows the old administration building at the Naval Training Station, with a battalion of apprentice seamen on the lawn; typical of the vast naval interests in Newport. The illustrations are all from new views of Newport and vicinity and are very handsome, so that the book makes a fine souvenir of Newport besides possessing much valuable information on many different subjects. The calendar pages contain the usual statistics regarding the sun, moon, length of day, etc., and the tide tables for Newport showing high water twice each day at Fort Adams. This is the only original tide table published from Newport, the figures being taken from the 1915 tide tables of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. As a corollary to this table there is another showing the tidal differences for nearby places in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, thereby increasing the value of the Almanac to yachtsmen and others who use the water. The weather predictions are especially prepared for Newport and the publishers have spared no expense in securing the services of an experienced prognosticator who has no connection with the United States Weather Bureau. Important events of fifty years ago (1865) form an interesting and valuable feature of the calendar pages, especially as that year marked the close of the Civil War, and the assassination of President Lincoln. The record of events for each month of 1914 is placed under the calendar-page for that month.

Other matter of value in the book comprises brief biographical sketches of Governor-elect R. Livingston Beekman and Mayor-elect Robert S. Burlingame, with portraits of each; list of members of the General Assembly, members of the Board of Aldermen and of the Representative Council, with their addresses, the only list of the kind published; up-to-date list of fire alarm boxes; details of the new Fire Department, as authorized by the taxpayers on December 1st; postal information, and storm warning signals; a table of weights and measures, and much other valuable information. The Almanac is larger than ever this year, containing 64 pages as compared with 56 pages last year. It is printed on heavy coated paper with the finest quality of ink, especially adapted to bring out the fine details in the half-tone engravings. Every bit of work on the book was done in the printing department of this office, including composition and presswork. The book was printed on our new Babcock Optimum press in 32-page forms.

The Almanac has been liberally patronized by advertisers this year, its value as an advertising medium to reach the people of Newport and vicinity being well established.

Aldermen Hughes and Kirby gave a hearing to Sherman B. Brown at the City Hall on Monday evening, relative to his claim for damages for the loss of a horse, they having been made a committee to investigate for the board of aldermen. Witnesses were heard as to the accident, which occurred on Thames street on November 7th. The pavement was dry at the time, but was nevertheless slippery and the horse fell while being driven slowly, according to the witnesses. The injuries were so serious that it had to be killed.

A class of nine officers on Tuesday completed the long course at the Naval War College here, and have left to carry out the orders assigning them to various stations. A reception was tendered in their honor Tuesday afternoon by Admiral Knight, president of the College.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Virginia Engel of Brooklyn and Mr. Herman Weiner of this city, the wedding to take place in Brooklyn next month. Miss Engel is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Engel and a sister of Mrs. Max Levy of Newport.

Nova Scotia lobsters will soon be coming into the local market in large quantities. The lobster catch in the Provinces is reported as unusually large, but shipments to this section are just beginning.

City Solicitor Sullivan has ruled that the school committee has power to dispose of the discarded milling machine in the Townsend school without consulting the board of aldermen.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Laurens Van Allen are occupying their New York residence.

The new powder house on the City Wharf is practically completed.

## The New City Government.

The new city government will be inaugurated on Monday, January 4th, and after the formal ceremonies at noon there will be considerable business for the representative council in the afternoon. In addition to the regular routine matters which come before that body each year in order to get the city government running in regular order, it is probable that there will be many matters to come up regarding the re-organization of the fire department. In order to carry into effect the instructions of the taxpayers regarding re-organization there will have to be many changes in the State laws as well as in the city ordinances. It will be necessary for the council to pass resolutions requesting the General Assembly to make these changes, and to formulate the laws as they want them. It is possible that steps may be taken to carry the re-organization into effect as far as possible before the laws are amended, but it may be decided to wait until all the legal changes can be made at once. Steps will have to be taken to dispose of the buildings and land authorized to be sold, and also to provide for the bond issue for the purchase of new apparatus and equipment as recommended. The committee which prepared the plan for re-organization has been at work on the measures that will have to be enacted, and will undoubtedly have some of them ready for the council's first session. Some of these matters, if not all, will be referred to the committee of 25 for their consideration in making up the budget for next year.

The annual election of city officers will take place in the evening, and will be as interesting as usual. The office of street commissioner appears at present to be one of the principal bones of contention, the two leading candidates being Commissioner Hamilton and former Commissioner J. K. Sullivan.

### Recent Deaths.

John C. Haddock.

Mr. John C. Haddock, a former Newport boy and one of the largest of the independent coal operators of the Pennsylvania fields, died quite suddenly at a New York hotel last Saturday night. He had been in New York for a few days to allow his family to do their Christmas shopping there, when he was stricken with acute stomach trouble and died within a short time.

Mr. Haddock was born in Ireland on November 28, 1856, but came to America when a baby, his father first locating in Canada and afterward removing to Newport where he was employed as a gardener, occupying the cottage at the corner of Vernon avenue. The son attended the public schools and afterward entered the office of the late Joseph Bradford, where he learned the details of the retail end of the coal business. Finding this field too small for him he went to New York, and later located in Pennsylvania where he built up an immense business as a coal operator. He never was allied with the "trust," but was always active in his opposition to the coal carrying railroads which owned large interests in the coal fields.

He is survived by a widow, a son and a daughter.

Isaac W. Romes.

Mr. Isaac W. Romes, one of the best known colored men in Newport, died at the Newport Hospital on Monday, after suffering for a considerable time from rheumatism. He had been obliged to relinquish his duties at the Court House a few weeks ago, in order to go to the Hospital for treatment, and it was realized then that he was very ill.

Mr. Romes was a familiar figure about the old Court House. He had been an attaché there for nearly forty years, having been appointed janitor and jury keeper in 1875. In 1889 he relinquished his position as janitor but continued as jury keeper until he went to the Hospital during the last session of the Superior Court. He was a trustworthy reliable man, always ready for duty, and it seemed to jurymen who have had more than one term of service in the old Court House that he was as much a fixture there as the famous portrait of Washington.

The interment was in Providence, where a sister and two nephews reside.

There is about five inches of ice on the lower water works pond, and skating is in order there. The ice men are hoping to be able to gather their harvest early this year, but a few warm days would change conditions very materially. An old saying is that if the ice will bear a man before Christmas it will not bear a mouse after Christmas.

Seven extra men have been on duty at the Postoffice for the Christmas rush, and some of them worked all night Wednesday night. The mails have been handled admirably in spite of the rush.

## The Christmas Season.

As Christmas this year falls on Friday, the MERCURY this week was issued Thursday night, in order that the employees might have a full holiday on Friday. The day will be observed as a general holiday in Newport, all places of business being closed. At the government stations only necessary work will be done, and the men will have opportunity for sports of many varieties after disposing of their Christmas dinners.

There will be special music in the churches, under the direction of the choir masters, the choirs in many churches being enlarged for the occasion and instrumental music being added. Sermons especially appropriate to the Christmas season will be delivered by the pastors.

The season has hardly seemed like Christmas for the past two weeks, and has not been altogether favorable for Christmas shopping. Monday was a miserable day, opening with a little flurry of snow at daybreak, which quickly changed to rain, continuing throughout the day. Soon after sunset the wind shifted and the weather cleared, developing into a beautiful evening. Since then the weather has been more typical of the holiday season, being crisp and cool, but without snow.

The holiday shopping has been about as good in Newport as in most places, the hard times affecting business here as well as elsewhere. A large part of the shopping was done earlier than usual, so that there was not a great rush in the last few days. The stores have carried good assortments of holiday goods and they have shrunk considerably under the attacks of the shoppers.

Next week will be the season for Christmas entertainments by the Sunday Schools and other public organizations. The Salvation Army workers have been seen standing patiently on the streets in all kinds of weather to collect contributions for the Christmas dinners for the poor. Their endurance of hardships has elicited much favorable comment and has probably resulted in increased donations for the good cause that they represent. It is probable that few in Newport will be overlooked so that they will be obliged to go without Christmas cheer of some kind, but money is not as plentiful here as in some previous years.

### Spring Street Fire.

There was the making of a fine fire on Spring street early Sunday morning, but its prompt discovery and the efficient work of the fire department prevented serious damage to property and possible loss of life. It was about midnight Saturday that smoke was discovered coming out of the shoe repairing shop on Spring street at the foot of Levin, occupied by Anthony Sarney. This was on the lower floor of a large dwelling house owned and occupied by A. J. Gordon. While the alarm was ringing, some men who were near at hand aroused the occupants of the house and they hurried to the street only partially dressed.

The shoe shop was full of smoke when the department arrived, but little water was necessary to control the flames and the chemical streams soon had the flames extinguished. Considerable work was necessary to see how far the fire had penetrated into the dwelling, but the recall was sounded in a short time.

The cause of the fire is not known, but is attributed to spontaneous combustion. The loss was covered by insurance.

William Dehon King, who died in Boston last week, was a native of Newport, being a son of the late Dr. David King. He was educated in Newport and at the school of Rev. Dr. Parks at Pomfret, Conn., afterward graduating from Brown University. He was an enthusiastic sportsman, and his fatal illness was the result of a broken leg while on a hunting trip. Mr. King was a member of the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati, and was for twenty-five years its treasurer, being made honorary treasurer upon his retirement from that office. The remains were brought to this city for interment.

Mrs. William S. Kernochan, who occupied the Sheldon cottage in this city last summer, died at her New York residence on Sunday in her eighty-fourth year. She was a daughter of the late Benjamin R. Winthrop and a sister of Mr. Egerton L. Winthrop of New York and Newport. Her husband died some ten years ago in Paris.

Congressman Gerry is to give a dinner on Christmas day to 1200 needy children in the City of Providence. He has made arrangements to give them all a good dinner and a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard have returned from their wedding trip and are occupying the Lorillard residence on Catherine street.

## Board of Aldermen.

There was a meeting of the board of aldermen on Tuesday evening for the purpose of approving the weekly bills in order that employees might have their money for Christmas, and also to finish up some of the business for the year. There were several important matters to come up and the session was quite a busy one.

Bills were approved and ordered paid from the several appropriations as follows:

Board of Health	\$122.00
City Hall	112.75
Fire department	111.00
Highway department	104.37
Police department	77.25
Post office	107.25
Public parks	172.18
Public schools	1-8 00
Sanitation	10.00
Council and aldermen	91.00
City clerk	71.82
City treasurer	113.48
City engineer	12.00
Tax assessor	6.85
Tax collector	11.00
City solicitor	13.70
City physician	24.31
Inspector of buildings	11.87
Inspector of nuisances	81.09
City seal	11.25
City fund fence	267.12
Public utilities com.	277.00
Building fund committee	0.00
Fire department committee	2.20
City	63.83
Courts	9.10
Prisons	109.41
Electricity	24.00
Newport sick	322.00
Tuberculosis relief	110.00
Amateur club	53.17
Amateur school	405.92
Alterations in school depart-	60.12
ment office	69.00
Amateur school	61.00
Moving stone crusher	2240.00
Water supply	192.00
Index record	22.70
Vice department report	22.70
City cemetery	26.00
Dog fund	26.00
Congress hall cemetery	7.41
Town of Narragansett fund	7.41

The petition of John C. Gentile for reimbursement for the expenses of his trial in connection with shooting a soldier while on duty was again taken up, and Aldermen Kirby and Hughes were made a committee to investigate the matter in order that the board might be in a position to make recommendations to the council.

Chief Kirwin appeared before the board for instructions as to the city ordinance allowing him to have dangerous inflammable material removed from premises. This ordinance was accidentally omitted from the book of revised ordinances, but he was informed that it had been re-enacted by the council. His inquiry was made because he had a certain place in mind that he wanted cleared up. Alderman Hughes reported that the cellar of Patrick Morrissey on Callender avenue was flooded in the recent rain, but the cause had not been ascertained, the owner claiming that it came from a defective sewer.

The weekly meeting of the board was held on Wednesday evening, on account of Christmas, when payrolls were approved. The board voted to request the representative council to make the fire re-organization committee into a commission to assist the aldermen in the re-organization of the department as authorized by the taxpayers.

On recommendation of the committee on new police station it was voted to order all poles and wires on Ferry wharf, Newman's wharf and Market square to be removed. The committee on indexing and preservation of records reported much progress made on the work under the direction of Miss Tilley, librarian of the Newport Historical Society, and recommended that the same arrangement be continued next year. The recommendation was referred to the representative council.

Postmaster Burlingame as custodian of the Federal Building is advertising for proposals for renting the property recently acquired by the government for the new building. Possession will be given until July 1st, which would seem to indicate that the government will be ready to begin work at that time.

The cattle in the southern section of this city have been examined for the hoof and mouth disease within the past few days and are reported as free from the disease. There had been sensational rumors regarding conditions, and these have now been set at rest.

The City Hall shoe shining shop was entered a few days ago and a small amount was taken from the cash register. A relative of the owner is missing from the city and the matter will probably be dropped.

Many candidates are seeking the office of inspector of buildings at the first meeting of the representative council.

The gymnasium in the Rogers High School has been equipped with "bleachers" to accommodate the crowds that attend the basketball games there.

The little red Overland of Chief Kirwin has been over-hauled and re-painted this week, and is now ready for service again.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hunter have closed "Belair," the handsome Norman estate, for the winter.

Mr. A. Russell Manchester is again seriously ill at his home on Newport avenue.

## MIDDLETOWN.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)  
COURT OF PROBATE—At the regular monthly session of the Court of Probate, held at the Town Hall, on Monday afternoon, the following estates were passed upon.

Estate of Isaac Barker. The fourth account of Abel F. Davis, Administrator de bonis non with will annexed, was examined, allowed and ordered recorded.

Estate of Laura A. Barker. The fourth account of Abel F. Davis, Guardian, was examined, allowed and ordered recorded.

Estate of Alice P. Mayer. The petition of John C. Barker, Administrator with the will annexed, for permission to sell the State Hill Farm on the East Main Road, late the home and residence of Mrs. Mayer, was granted. A sale at private sale was authorized. The minimum price was fixed at \$20,000.00, and the Administrator was required to give bond in the sum of \$20,000.00, to secure due application of proceeds of sale, with the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, as Surety.

Estate of Maria F. Andrews. Will was proved upon the testimony of the three subscribing witnesses all coming from Boston. Letters testamentary were directed to issue to Paul A. Andrews and Walter B. Andrews, as Executors, they first giving bond without surety in the sum of \$15,000.00, to pay debts and legacies. Executors were represented in Court by William R. Harvey of Newport.

Estate of A. Herbert Ward. All the parties in interest assenting thereto, notice was waived, and the will of A. Herbert Ward was probated and passed for record. On the petition of Annie M. Ward, Widow, letters testamentary were granted to her, as sole Executrix, she first giving her personal bond in the sum of \$500.00, to pay debts and legacies.

In Town Council. It being represented that stealing and other unlawful acts had been committed by persons attending the athletic games given by the students at St. George's School, Alan R. Wheeler, one of the Tutors at the School was appointed a Police Constable, to protect the patrons and residents at St. George's School. The Town Clerk reported a conference with the President of the Newport Hospital, and that persons with contagious diseases, residing in Middletown, would be received for treatment, when there were vacant beds, at the rate of \$1.50 per day.

The following accounts were allowed and ordered paid from the town treasury.

William H. Slison for expense of constructing a new stone road bed in Forest avenue.  
Account of Peckham Brothers Company for crushed stone and use of Steam Roller \$545.85; Account of V. A. Vanick for stone \$21.00; For ordinary repairs \$5.50; Mercury Publishing Company, for stamped envelopes furnished the Town Treasurer \$6.00; printing Tax Assessor's notices \$3.00; printing blank petitions and licenses for peddlers \$5.00; printing 76 voting lists \$25.00; printing liquor licenses \$7.00; printing and binding 700 tax books \$258.70.

Arthur A. Brigham, services as Junior for \$7.50; James Bloomfield for police duty \$5.00; Wright Brothers, lettering signs \$20.00; Thomas G. Ward, bounty due for killing 23 skunks \$16.50; Charles Peckham, for markers and board stones set in the Middletown Cemetery and for preparing deeds of burial lots \$10.10; Jeannette Golfe, for five weeks work in Office of Town Clerk \$50.00; Providence Telephone Company use of three telephones \$5.87; Bay State Street Railway Company, electric light at Town Hall \$2.70; Edward B. Peckham, for coal and wood \$21.32; Account for the relief of the Poor \$39.00. Total, \$1055.10.

### Election of Officers.

Redwood Lodge, No. 11, Knights of Pythias.

The following Officers were elected by Redwood Lodge No. 11, K. of P. on Friday evening, Dec. 18th.  
Chancellor—George W. Wink.  
Vice Chancellor—John R. Hank.  
Eminent—Albert W. Leys.  
Master of the Work—James C. Walsh.  
Keeper of Records and Seal—E. H. Clifton.  
Master of Finance—Samuel H. Oxx.  
Master of Exchequer—J. Wm. S. Wink.  
Master at Arms—Fred R. S. Burton.  
Inner Guard—John H. White.  
Outer Guard—A. L. Townsend.  
Trustees—Wm. H. Langley, Everett L. Gordon, Jas. H. Hampton.

Samuel H. Oxx having served continuously as Master of Finance, for five years now obtains the rank of a past Chancellor.

### Weenat Shasht Tribe.

At a council fire of Weenat Shasht Tribe of Red Men kindled on the 26th sun hunting moon, the following chiefs were elected for the ensuing great sun—

Sachem—Morris C. Hale.  
Sen. Sagamore—Sidney E. Williams.  
Jan. Sagamore—Frank Pinkham.  
Prophet—William W. Thompson.  
Chief of Records—Edward H. Ball.  
Collector of Wampum—Benjamin Lawton.  
Keeper of Wampum—Robert McIntosh.  
Keeper of Paraphernalia—Charles F. Childs.  
Trustee for three years—Willard Pike.  
Organist—Walter Pember.

Past Great Sachem Frank G. Scott, who has been Chief of Records for the past 25 great suns, declined a re-election and Past Sachem Edward H. Ball was elected to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Gilbert S. Read, formerly of this city, is a candidate for the vacancy on the Pure Food and Drug Commission, occasioned by the resignation of Professor John E. Groff.



# THE LAST SHOT

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By FREDERICK PALMER

## CHAPTER XX.

### Turning the Tables.

Through the door which the aide had left open the division chiefs, led by Turcas, filed in. To Westerling they seemed like a procession of ghosts. The features of one were the features of all, graven with the weariness of the machine's treadmill. Their harness held them up. A moving platform under their feet kept their legs moving. They grouped around the great man's desk silently. Turcas, his lips a half-opened seam, his voice that of crackling parchment, acting as spokesman.

"The enemy seized his advantage," he said, "when he found that our reserves were on the march, out of touch with the wire to headquarters."

Westerling forced a smile which he wanted to be a knowing smile.

"However, we had not prepared our conditions for the defensive," continued that very, literal parchment voice.

"They began an assault on our left flank first and we've just had word that they have turned it. Nor is that the worst of it. They are pressing at other well-chosen points. They threaten to pierce our center."

"Our center!" cried Westerling. "You need rest. Our center, where we have the column of last night's attack still concentrated! If anything would convince me that I have to fight this war alone—I—"

Westerling choked in irritation.

"Yes. The ground is such that it is a tactically safe and advantageous move for Lanstron to make. He strikes at the vital of our machine."

"But what about the remainder of the force that made the charge? What about all our guns concentrated in front of Engedir?"

"I was coming to that. The rest of the assaulting column was much worse than we had supposed. Those who are strong enough cannot be got to reform. Many were so exhausted that they dropped in their tracks. Our guns are at this moment in retreat—or being captured by the rush of the Browns' Infantry. Your Excellency, the crisis is sudden, incredible!"

"Our wire service has broken down. We cannot communicate with many of our division commanders," put in Bellini, the chief of intelligence.

"Yes, our organization, so dependent on communication, is in danger of disruption," concluded Turcas. "To avoid disorder, we think it best to retreat across the plain to our own mine."

At the word "retreat" Westerling sprang to his feet, his cheeks purple, the veins of his neck and temples sculptured as he took a threatening step toward the group, which fell back before the physical rage of the man, all except the vice-chief, his mouth a thin, ashy line, who held his own.

"You cowards!" Westerling thundered. "Retreat when we have five millions to their three!"

"We have not that odds now," replied the parchment voice. "All their men are engaged. They have caught us at a disadvantage, unable to use our numbers except in detail in trying to hold on in face of—"

"I tell you we cannot retreat!" Westerling interrupted. "That is the end. I know what you do not know. I am in touch with the government. Yes, I know—"

This brought fresh alarm into faces which had become set in grim stoicism by many alarms. If the people were in ignorance of the losses and the army in ignorance of the nation's feeling, the officers of the staff were no less in ignorance of what passed over the long-distance wire between the chief of staff and the premier.

"I know what is best—I alone!" Westerling continued, driving home his point. "Tell our commanders to hold. Neither general nor man is to budge. They are to stick to the death. Any man who does not I shall hold up to public shame as a poltroon. Who knows but Lanstron's attack may be a council of desperation? The Browns may be worse off than we are. Hold, hold! If we are tired, they are tired. Frequently it takes only an ounce more of resolution to turn the tide of battle. Hold, hold! Tomorrow will tell a different story! We are going to win yet! Yes, we are going to win!"

"It is for you to decide, Your Excellency," said Turcas, slowly and precisely. "You take the responsibility."

"I take the responsibility. I am in command!" replied Westerling in unflinching pose.

"Yes, Your Excellency."

And they filed out of the room, leaving him to his isolation.

After Marta had learned, over the telephone, from Lanstron of the certain repulse of the Gray assault, fatigue—sheer physical fatigue such as made soldiers drop dead in slumber on the earth, their packs still on their backs—overcame her. Her work was done. The demands of nature overwhelmed her faculties. She slept with a nervous twitting of her muscles, a rootless tossing of her little body, until banners began beating on her temples, beating, beating with the sound of shell bursts, as if to warn her that punishment for her share in the killing was to be the eternal concussion of battle in her ears. At length she realized that the cannonading was real.

Hastening out-of-doors, as her glance swept toward the range she saw bursts of shrapnel smoke from the guns of the Browns nearer than since the fighting had begun on the main line, and these were directed at bodies

of infantry that were in confused retreat down the slopes, while all traffic on the pass road was moving toward the rear. Impelled by a new apprehension she hurried to the tunnel. Lanstron answered her promptly in a voice that had a ring of relief and joy in place of the tension that had characterized it since the outbreak of the war.

"Thanks to you, Marta!" he cried. "Everything goes back to you—thanks to you came this chance to attack, and we are succeeding at every point! You are the general, you the maker of victories!"

"Yes, the general of still more killings!" she cried in indignation. "Why have you gone on with the slaughter? I did not help you for this. Why?"

"No reply came. She poured out more questions, and still no reply. She pressed the button and tried again, but she might as well have been talking over a dead wire."

One man alone against the tide-rather, the man who has seen a tide rise at his orders now sliding all its sweep against him—Westerling, accustomed to have millions of men move at his command, found himself, one man out of the millions, still and helpless while they moved of their own impulses.

As news of positions lost came in, he could only grimly repeat, "Hold! Tell them to hold!" fruitlessly, like adjurations to the wind to cease blowing.

The bell of the long distance kept ringing unheeded, until at last his aide came to say that the premier must speak either to him or to the vice-chief. Westerling staggered to his feet and with lurching steps went into the closet. There he sank down on the chair in a heap, staring at the telephone mouthpiece. Again the bell rang. Clenching his hands in a rooking effort, he was able to stiffen his spine once more as he took down the receiver. To admit defeat to the premier—no, he was not ready for that yet.

"The truth is out!" said the premier, without any break in his voice and with the fatalism of one who never allows himself to blink a fact. "Telegraphers at the front who got out of touch with the staff were still in touch with the capital. Once the reports began to come, they poured in—decimation of the attacking column, panic and retreat in other portions of the line—chaos!"

"It's a lie!" Westerling declared vehemently.

"The news has reached the press," the premier proceeded. "Editions are already in the streets."

"What! Where is your censorship?" gasped Westerling.

"It is helpless, a straw protesting against a current," the premier replied. "A censorship goes back to physical force, as every law does in the end—to the police and the army; and all these days, finally to public opinion. After weeks of secrecy, of reported successes, when nobody really knew what was happening, this sudden disillusioning announcement of the truth has sent the public mad."

"It is your business to control the public!" complained Westerling.

"With what, now? With a speech or a lullaby? As well could you stop the retreat with your naked hands. My business is to control the public, yes, but not unless you win victories. I gave you the soldiers. We have nothing but police here, and I tell you that the public is in a mob rage—the whole public, bankers and business and professional men included. I have just ordered the stock exchange and all banks closed."

"There's a cure for mobs!" cried Westerling. "Let the police fire a few volleys and they'll behave."

"Would that stop the retreat of the army? We must sue for peace."

"Sue for peace! Sue for peace when we have five millions against their three!"

"It seems so, as the three millions are winning!" said the premier.

"Sue for peace because women go hysterical? Do you suppose that the Browns will listen now when they think they have the advantage? Leave peace to me! Give me forty-eight hours more! I have told our troops to hold and they will hold. I don't mistake cowardly telegraphers' rumors for facts!"

"Pardon me a moment," the premier interrupted. "I must answer a local call." So astute a man of affairs as he knew that Westerling's voice, storming, breaking, tightening with effort at control, confirmed all reports of disaster. "In fact, the crockery is broken—for you and for me!" said the premier when he spoke again. His life had been a gamble and the gamble had turned against him in playing for a great prize. There was an admirable stoicism in the way he announced the news he had received from the local call. "The chief of police calls me up to say that the uprising is too vast for him to hold. There isn't any mutiny, but his men simply have become a part of public opinion. A mob of women and children is starting for the palace to ask me what I have done with their husbands, brothers, sons, and fathers. They won't have to break in to find me. I'm very tired. I'm ready. I shall face them from the balcony. Yes, Westerling, you and I have achieved a place in history, and they're far more bitter toward you than me. However, you don't have to come back."

"No, I don't have to go back! No, I was not to go back if I failed!" said Westerling dizzily.

In the inner room, whose opening door gave glimpses of Lanstron and the division chiefs, a magic of secret council which the juniors could not quite understand had wrought the wonder. Lanstron had not forgotten the dead. He could see them; he could see everything that happened. He did not Partow said to him: "Don't just read reports. Visualize men and events. Be the artillery, be the infantry, be the wounded—live and think in their places. In this way only can you really know your work!"

His elation when he saw his plans going right was that of the instrument of Partow's training and Marta's service. He pressed the hands of the men around him; his voice caught in his gratitude and his breath, very short at times, like those of a spent, happy runner at the goal. Feeding on victory and growing greedy of more, his division chiefs were discussing how to press the war till the Grays sued for peace; and he was silent in the midst of their talk, which was interrupted by the ringing of the tunnel telephone.

When he came out of his bedroom, Lanstron's distress was so evident that those who were seated across and the others drew near in inquiry and sympathy. It seemed to them that the chief of staff, the head of the machine, who had left the room had returned an individual.

"The connection was broken while we were speaking!" he said blankly.

"That means it must have been cut by the enemy—that the enemy knows of its existence!"

"Perhaps not. Perhaps an accident—a chance shot," said the vice-chief.

"No, I'm sure not," Lanstron replied. "I am sure that it was cut deliberately and not by her."

"The 53d Regiment is going forward in that direction—the same regiment that defended the house—and it can't go any faster that it is going," the vice-chief continued, rather incoherently. He and the others no less felt the news as a personal blow. Though absent in person, Marta had become in spirit an intimate of their hopes and counsels.

"She is helpless—in their power!" Lanstron said. "There is no telling what they might do to her in the rage of their discovery. I must go to her! I am going to the front!"

A young officer of the Grays who was with the signal-corp section, trying to keep a brigade headquarters in touch with the staff during the retreat, two or three miles from the Galland house, had seen what looked like an insulated telephone wire at the bottom

of a crater in the earth made by the explosion of a heavy shell. The instructions to all subordinates from the chief of intelligence to look for the source of the leak in information to the Browns made him quick to see a clue in anything unusual. He jumped down into the crater and not only found his pains rewarded, but that the wire was intact and ran underground in either direction. Who had laid it? Not the Grays. Why was it there? He called for one of his men to bring a buzzer, and it was the work of little more than a minute to cut the wire and make an attachment. Then he heard a woman's voice talking to "Lanny." Who was Lanny? He waited till he had heard enough to know that it was none other than Lanstron, the chief of staff of the Browns, and the woman must be a spy. An orderly dispatched to the chief of intelligence with the news returned with the order:

"Drop everything and report to me in person at once."

"For this I have made my sacrifice!" Marta thought. "The killing goes on by Lanny's orders, not by Westerling's, this time."

Leaving her mother to enjoy the prospect, a slow-moving figure, trace-like, she went along the first terrace path to a point near the veranda where the whole sweep of landscape with its panoramas of retreat mag-

nified her senses. Like the gray of lava, the Gray soldiery was erupting from the range; in columns, still under the control of officers, keeping to the defiles; in swarms and batches, under the control of nothing but their own emotions. Mostly they were hugging cover, from instinct if not from direction, but some relied on straight lines of flight and speed of foot for escape. Coursing aeroplanes were playing a new part. Their wireless was informing the Brown gunners where the masses were thickest. This way and that the Brown artillery drove retreating bodies, prodding them in the back with the fearful shepherdry of their shells. Officers' swords flashed in the faces of the bolters or in holding rear-guards to their work. Officers and orderlies were galloping, hither and thither with messages, in want of wires. Commanders had been told to hold; but how and where to hold? They saw neighboring regiments and brigades going and they had to go. The machine, the complicated modern war machine, was broken; the machine, with its nerves of intelligence cut, became a thing of disconnected parts, each part working out its own salvation. Authority ceased to be that of the bureau and army lists. It was that of units racked by hardship, acting on the hour's demand.

Gorged was the pass road, overflowing with the struggling tumult of men and vehicles. Self-preservation breaking the bonds of discipline was in the ascendant, and it sought the highway, even as water keeps to the river bed. Like specks on the laboring tide was the white of bandages. An ambulance trying to cut out to one side was overturned. The frantic chauffeur and hospital corps orderly were working to extricate the wounded from their painful position. A gun was overturned against the ambulance. A melee of horses and men was forming at the foot of the garden gate in front of the narrowing bounds of the road into the town, as a stream banks up before a jam of driftwood. The struggle for right of way became increasingly wild; the dam of men, horses, and wagons grew. A Brown dragoon was descending toward the great target; but on closer view its commander forbore, the humane impulse outweighing the desire for retribution for colleagues in camp and mess who had gone down in a holocaust in the aerial battles of the night.

Under the awful spell of the panorama, she did not see Westerling, who had stopped only a few feet distant with his aide and his valet, nor did he notice her, as the tumult glared his eyes. He was as an artist who looks on the ribbons of the canvas of his painting, or the sculptor on the fragments of his statue. Worms still, with no faith to give him fortitude except the materialistic, he saw the altar of his god of military efficiency in ruins. He who had not allowed the word retreat to enter his lexicon now saw it roam. He had laughed at reserve armies in last night's feverish defiance, at Turcas's advocacy of a slower and surer method of attack. In those hours of smiling at a wall with his feet and forehead, in denial of all the truth as clear to average military logic, if he had only even a few conventional directions all this disorder would have been avoided. His army could have fallen back in orderly fashion to their own range. The machine out of order, he had attempted no repair; he had allowed it to thrash itself to pieces.

The artillery's maccation of the human jam suddenly ceased; perhaps because the gunners had seen the Red Cross flag, which a doctor had the presence of mind to wave. Westerling turned from a sight worse to him than the killing—that of the flowing retreat along the road pressing fruitlessly over the dead and wounded in growing disorder for the cover of the town. Near by were Bellini, the chief of intelligence, and a subaltern who had arrived only a minute before. The subaltern was dust-covered. He seemed to have come in from a hard ride. Both were watching Marta, as if waiting for her to speak. She met Westerling's look steadily, her eyes dark and still and in his reflection of the vague realization of more than he had guessed in her relations with him.

"Well," she breathed to Westerling, "the war goes on!"

"That's it! That's the voice!" exclaimed the subaltern in an explosion of recognition.

A short, sharp laugh of irony broke from Bellini; the laugh of one whose suspicions are confirmed in the mixture of the sublime and the ridiculous. Marta looked around at the interruption, alert, on guard.

"You seem amused," she remarked curiously.

"No, but you must have been," replied Bellini hoarsely. "Early this morning, not far from the castle, this young officer found in the crater made by a ten-inch shell a wire that ran in a conduit underground. The wire was intact. He tapped it. He heard a voice thanking some one for her part in the victory, and it seems that the woman's voice that answered is yours, Miss Galland. So, General Westerling, the leak in information was over this wire from our staff into the Browns' headquarters, as Bouchard believed and as I came to believe."

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But far from finching, Marta seemed to be greeting the blow, as if she admitted his right to strike. She was without any sign of triumph and with every sign of relief. Lying was at an end. She could be truthful.

"Do you recall what I said in the reception-room at the hotel?" she asked. The question sent a flash into a hid-

den chamber of his mind. Now the only thing he could remember of that interview was the one remark which hitherto he had never included in his recollection of it.

"You said I could not win." He drew out the words painfully.

"When you said that you brought out this war to gratify your ambition. I chose to be one of the weapons of war; I fought for civilization, for my home, with the only means I had against the wickedness of a victory of conquest—the precedent of it in this age—a victory which should glorify such trickery as you practiced on your people."

"I should like to shoot you dead!" cried Bellini.

"And you let me make love to you!" Westerling said in a dazed, groping monotone to Marta.

Such a wreck was he of his former self that she found it amazing that she could not pity him. Yet she might have pitied him; had he plunged into the fight; had he tried to rally one of the broken regiments; had he been able to forget himself.

"Rather, you made love to yourself through me," she answered, not harshly, not even emphatically, but merely as a statement of passionate fact. "If you dared to endure what you ordered others to endure for the sake of your ambition; if—"

She was interrupted by a sharp nip in the air. Westerling dodged and looked about wildly.

"What is that?" he asked. "What?"

Five or six sips followed like a charge of wasps flying at a speed that made them invisible. Marta felt a brush of air past her cheek and Westerling went chalky white. It was the first time he had been under fire. But these bullets were only strays. No more came.

"Come, general, let us be going!" urged the aide, touching his chest on the arm.

"Yes, yes!" said Westerling hurriedly.

Francois, who had picked up the coat that had fallen from Westerling's shoulders with his start at the bursting, held it while his master thrust his hands through the sleeves.

"And this is wiser," said the aide, unfasting the detachable insignia of rank from the shoulders of the great-coat. "It's wiser, too, that we walk," he added.

"Walk! But my car!" exclaimed Westerling petulantly.

"I'm afraid that the car could not get through the press in the town," was the reply. "Walking is safer."

The absence in him of that quality which is the soldier's real glory, the picture of a desecrated leader, this god of a machine who had been crushed by his machine, his very lack of stoicism or courage—all this suddenly appealed to Marta's quick sympathies. They had once drunk tea together.

"Oh, it was not personal! I did not think of myself as a person or of you as one—only of principles and of thousands of others—to end the killing—to save our country to its people! Oh, I'm sorry and, personally, I'm horrible—horrible!" she called after him in a broken, quivering gust of words which he heard confusedly in tragic mockery.

He made no answer; he did not even look around. Head bowed and hardly seeing the path, he permitted the aide to choose the way, which lay across the boundary of the Galland estate.

CHAPTER XXI.

The Retreat.

Marta remained where Westerling had left her, rooted to the ground by the monstrous spell of the developing panorama of seemingly limitless movement. With each passing minute there must be a hundred acts of heroism which, if isolated in the glare of a day's news, would make the public thrill. At the outset of the war she had seen the Browns, as part of a pre-conceived plan, in cohesive rear-guard resistance, with every detail of personal bravery a utilized factor of organized purpose. Now she saw defense, incoherent and fragmentary, each part acting for itself, all deeds of personal bravery lost in a swirl of disorganization. That was the pity of it, the helplessness of engineers and of lovers when the machine was broken; the warning of it to those who undertake war lightly.

The Browns' rifle flashes kept on steadily weaving their way down the slopes, their reserves pressing close on the heels of the skirmishers in greedy swarms. A heavy column of Brown in-

He Was Dipping His Fingers in the Cavity and Writing "Kill Me!"

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

An Insulated Telephone Wire at the Bottom of a Crater.

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Established by Franklin D. 1830.

## The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

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Saturday, December 26, 1914.

A Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to all our readers.

The Bay State Limited, one of the fast trains between New York and Boston, is to be discontinued at an early date.

The estate of the late Herman Franch, once poor German immigrant, and later chief chemist of the Standard Oil Co., in New York has been appraised at \$5,560,673.

Thirty-nine years ago this month the present managers of the MERCURY issued the first number of MERCURY ALMANAC. It has been issued ever since and grown better each year.

The Postmaster General proposes in his bill pending before the House to cut down the salaries of the Postmasters in most of the cities of the country. In Boston the salary will be cut from \$8000 to \$7000.

An exchange says: A few short years of Democratic rule have exposed the utter folly of that party's ruinous Tariff policy and confirmed the worth of the Republican prosperity making propaganda—Protection to American industry.

It is said that the farmers of Vermont have furnished the people of New England one million Christmas trees for which they have realized only six cents each. The slaughter of young trees this year has been greater than ever.

This is the way a western paper puts it: The special war taxes to bolster up a Treasury deficit, due largely to a Free-Trade Tariff law, is what is going to help change the management of governmental affairs at Washington. The people do not relish licking stamps.

The deficit of the state of Connecticut for the year ended Sept. 30 last is larger than usual, \$2,467,693. In seven years the state has turned a surplus of \$285,470 into a net debt of nearly \$11,000,000. Where will this increase of indebtedness of States and Cities stop?

Still the merry work goes on of executing prominent citizens in Mexico and Wilson is still watchfully waiting. It is said that more than three hundred persons have been executed in Mexico City in the last four weeks. Wilson's pet bandits, Villa and Carranza are having a delightful time.

In four days inspection by the police of Providence 12,235 unemployed people have been found in that city, and only half of the city had been canvassed. It is safe to conclude that there are 20,000 people in that city who have no employment. These people must be delighted with Wilson's good times.

President Elliott of the New Haven Railroad states that the increase in gross freight earnings of the New Haven, because of the decision of the commerce commission, will be less than \$250,000 per year, and probably not much in excess of \$200,000 a year on the present volume of business. So far this fiscal year the freight earnings of the company have decreased \$1,399,000.

\$15,000,000 were spent by Kansas people for automobiles this year. Approximately 15,000 automobiles were purchased since Jan. 1. Says a report: Kansas must either be getting rich or her people are preparing for bankruptcy. That fifteen millions of capital in automobiles would not realize one million in money. There is no money invested where there is a greater shrinkage than in automobiles.

The President has got up against some unruly fellows in the senate, and trouble is brewing. Several of his appointments have been rejected, some of them unanimously, and more troubles will follow. The President is stubborn if nothing else and from now on his troubles are likely to grow thick and fast. Read of Missouri, Hitchcock of Nebraska, and O'Gorman of New York make a strong force to fight.

Political rumor is busily at work these days. The latest is that Congressman Gerry, who was defeated in November by Gen. Stines, will move back into this district, making his residence again in Newport and that two years from now will run for Congress from this district, and that Congressman O'Shaughnessy, the only Democrat saved out of the political wreck this year, will run for U. S. Senator two years from now. This is some time ahead to make political plans.

Chairman Hilles of the Republican National Committee says that the Republicans are sure to win an overwhelming victory in 1916. He predicts the election of a Republican President and a majority for that party in both branches of Congress. It certainly looks that way now. The people are getting more weary with Wilson's mismanagement every day. Hilles says truthfully: "The Wilson Administration has been essentially a anti-business Administration, modifying its policy only where legislation might include the South in its adverse influence. Its attitude has not been merely one of distrust of business, but of active hostility and antagonism."

## Prosperity in Spite of the Tariff.

The conditions which are now operating toward an improvement in trade and commerce are conditions which have worked a temporary suspension of the Underwood-Simmons tariff law, says an exchange. The change in conditions could be foreseen as approaching from the beginning of the war in Europe, contingent only upon the war proving to be one of considerable duration. The first effect of the war, in reducing both imports and exports, was felt in nearly all lines of business, but by looking beyond the immediate paralysis it was possible to see the early coming of the time when, should the war continue, the excess of exports over imports, with two of the largest warring nations, Germany and Austria, among the heaviest exporters of goods to this country, and unable to get their wares into this market, and France and England unable to maintain their output, the balance of trade in our favor must grow rapidly and steadily. It was to be seen also, that owing to the falling off in many lines of European merchandise which had, for some months before the war commenced, been pouring into our market, and South American markets in steadily increasing quantities, manufacturers in the United States could, in many lines, increase the volume of their product, employ more labor, buy more supplies, and release more cash in a great many ways.

It was evident that even with the country working under a tariff law which had, for months before the beginning of war, reduced customs receipts while increasing imports, such a war as that in Europe must raise and force conditions putting us practically back on a protective tariff basis. Secretary Redfield really admits this remarkable situation in more than one place in his latest contribution to the literature of the subject. When he says: "The payment of our foreign obligations is no longer a cause for serious worry, since an import excess of \$20,000,000 in August has been changed to an export excess of approximately \$90,000,000 in October," he clinches the fact that while the balance of trade was growing against us under the Underwood tariff law, working under normal conditions in Europe, the rise of abnormal conditions on that Continent has suspended the operation of the Underwood law and is now turning a declining balance of trade into a favorable one. Nothing else than some abnormal condition in Europe could have wrought such a change in such a bad situation as the monthly treasury reports from 1913, when the Underwood law became operative, up to and including August, 1914, most clearly proved. It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that, but for the rising of these unforeseen conditions abroad, unfavorable trade balances would not only have continued but would have grown. The comparative prosperity now in sight can be attributed to nothing else than that the country is now back under a protective tariff, in effect, although the Underwood tariff law is still operative in fact. Imports, which had been increasing, are now decreasing, and exports, which had been decreasing, are now increasing, not because of our present tariff law, but in spite of it. Present conditions, with exports exceeding imports, was the habitual condition under protection, but had ceased to be a condition under free trade before the war began.

## Who Pays the Tax.

The twelve Southern States with a population of 24,682,319 pay \$934,545.00 income tax, while the six New England States with a population of 6,552,745 pay \$2,453,371.00. New York and New England together pay \$14,976,168 or considerably more than one half of the entire income tax of the nation. Is there any wonder that the South wanted to force an income tax on the nation? New York and New England pay an income tax equal to one dollar for every man, woman and child in those States while the twelve Southern States pay a little less than four cents per capita. Not one of the twelve southern states pays as much income tax as does Rhode Island. In fact all of the southern states together pay but little over twice as much as Rhode Island.

The local postoffice has been almost swamped with mail matter of every kind during the last few days. The parcel post business has been something enormous, and the number of postcards mailed for the Christmas season has also broken all records. The force has struggled valiantly to move the vast accumulation of matter and has made good headway.

It is announced from Washington that there will probably be no appointment of a new Postmaster for Newport until after the first of the year. Friends of all the possible candidates are working actively in their behalf, but it is generally believed that John B. Sullivan will be the man. Mr. Sullivan himself is quite confident of his appointment.

Rear-Admiral Peary has submitted to the Aero Club of America a plan to establish landing stations for aeroplanes throughout the United States and he and Edwin Gould have offered land in Maine and Georgia for such use. The war stopped the plans for an international understanding for uniform scales and map signs.

Mr. Vernon B. Anderson is able to be out after his recent severe illness.

## An Extravagant Congress.

Secretary Redfield has done one good deed in pointing out in his long report the extravagant methods adopted by this Congress as well as by many of its predecessors.

The prevailing method of making appropriations tends to inefficiency and waste. Congress will invest millions in a "plant" at one session and at subsequent sessions starve it until it is useless. He gives concrete illustrations where Congress has provided that the most expensive machinery shall be used for but a part of a year. The Coast and Geodetic Survey steamers, for example, lay idle a great part of the last fiscal year, notwithstanding urgent need for work, solely because of a deficient appropriation. With few exceptions, governmental departments must suspend operations whenever the specific appropriations are exhausted. That Congress cannot always foresee needs is not surprising, but in many cases a "half-line" policy is deliberately adopted. During the last Congress work often had to be suspended because the appropriations were not made prior to the beginning of the fiscal year. No commercial business could follow such a foolish course and live.

The Secretary points out how much valuable time was lost in certain kinds of work which could be done only at the proper season, through uncertainty as to whether Congress would make a specific appropriation for such purposes. The construction of fish hatcheries had to be suspended, the laboratory at Beaufort, N. C., had to be closed at the busiest season, the Bureau of Fisheries could not send field parties out till a month after the normal starting time, and the service of college professors in various laboratories, during vacation, could not be utilized. The commissioner of lighthouse service, the director of the Bureau of Standards and the commissioner of navigation all complain of inconvenience, delay, crowding of work, and other losses of efficiency through the failure of the appropriation bill to pass before the fiscal year began.

Appropriations should not be controlled by whim, usually resulting in excesses of extravagance or parsimony. One of the greatest causes for delay is the vicious practice of including new legislation in appropriation bills as "riders."

The present system is wasteful and inefficient. Congress might well give private business a breathing spell and devote its attention to reforming public business in the interest of economy and efficiency.

## Hard Times.

The holiday season this year found the purchasing power of the people much reduced. The war, coming at a time when business was anything but good, resulted in further stagnation, cutting down the profits of many enterprises to the vanishing point. Not only were thousands of men thrown out of work, but the income of the investing classes was curtailed through loss of dividends.

The result on the Christmas buying is what one would naturally expect to find; business has been "draggy," and people are showing a marked disposition to purchase the more inexpensive gifts.

It is an impressive fact that merchants are not discussing possibilities of any gain in sales over 1913, but express themselves as well satisfied if they can break even with last year. Ordinarily, of course, there is a normal increment in business from year to year with the growth and expansion of the country.

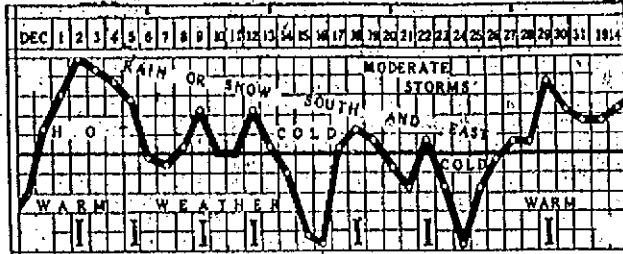
Probably 5 per cent. is the minimum expectation of an annual gain in sales. That the times are hard cannot be denied, but that these hard times were caused by the European War is not correct. One thing has brought about these times, and one only, and that is the maladministration of affairs at Washington. The abolition of the tariff was the cause in the beginning and much of that same cause still remains, though the war has put a stop to foreign importation of goods to a large extent.

One cent letter postage will be the theme of a determined campaign to be waged this winter wherein business men of the United States will seek to crystallize into law the rapidly increasing sentiment for a lower postage rate. Congress is to be asked at its present session to take steps looking towards the inauguration of a one cent letter rate. The campaign will be conducted by the National One Cent Letter Postage Association, which has its headquarters in Cleveland. Bills for one cent letter postage have been introduced by Senators Burton and Penrose and Representatives Ansberry, Bartlett, Griest, McKeller, Park and Rouse, and will be pushed during the present term of congress. It is estimated that the profit to the government from the two cent postage on letters is over seventy millions annually. The loss on other kinds of mail matter cuts this profit all out and causes a deficit each year in the post office department.

The marriage of Miss Annie Hare Powell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton Hare Powell, and Ensign Walter A. Edwards, U. S. N., will take place at the residence of the bride's parents on Bowery street at noon on Thursday next. Rev. William B. Meenan will perform the ceremony.

Dr. Nathan A. Estes of this city has been appointed a member of the visiting staff of the Forsyth Dental Infirmary for Children, of Boston.

## WEATHER BULLETIN.



Temperature of December will average much warmer than usual, remarkably warm first few days of the month and cold during the week centering on 15 and 24. Also quite warm 29 to Jan. 2. Cold waves near 16 and 24. Moderate storms 19 to 24. Most rain or snow in southern and eastern sections. Not much precipitation on Pacific coast, or in northwest sections east of Rockies. Very few severe storms and very little snow except in northeastern sections. General deficiency in precipitation.

Heavy rains in South America; floods in China, severe winter storms and heavy snow in European Russia. Much better weather than usual in Germany and France, stormy in Great Britain and more than usual rain. Stormy and heavy rains in Australia.

Trouble line represents normal temperatures. Where the temperature line goes above this normal line indicates warmer and where it goes below indicates cooler than usual. Temperature line dates are for Meridian 90. Count one to three days earlier for west of that line and as much later for east of it in proportion to the distance from that line which runs north and south through St. Louis.

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Washington, D. C., Dec. 24, 1914.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent Dec. 27 to 29, warm ways 23 to 25, cool ways 23 to Jan. 2. This will bring a wave of unusually warm weather but it will not last long. Storms will be more intense than usual. Rains will increase in southern and southeastern sections and heavy snows are expected in eastern Canada and the northeastern States. Storms and precipitation will increase in all of northern and western Europe. Rains will be less than usual on the Pacific slope and immediately east of Rockies in Canada and the States.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about Dec. 31, cross Pacific slope by close of Jan. 1, great central valleys Jan. 2 to 4, eastern sections 6. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about Dec. 31, great central valleys Jan. 2, eastern sections 4. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about Jan. 7, great central valleys 9, eastern sections 11.

This will bring highest temperatures of first half of January and as the storm approaches from the west not much precipitation expected; but after it has gone past your locality heavy rains, snows or drizzles may be expected as described for each section for the preceding storm. Storm forces rather quiet, cold wave not severe.

From about Jan. 22 to Feb. 20 the southern states will be deficient in precipitation and that will give winter gardeners their opportunity. Too much rain Dec. 23 to Jan. 22, deficient rain Jan. 22 to Feb. 20 with floods Feb. 20 to March 22 gives the Gulf states a hard problem to solve and they should arrange their winter truck gardening to suit that uncommon condition. Don't stop to question those forecasts but follow them; they can not be a greater failure than your own guessing has generally been.

The Gulf states will raise plenty of grass next Summer and their problem will be to get rid of it; corn belongs to the grass family and the shade of the corn is the best remedy against the lesser grasses that will trouble that section during crop season of 1915.

## MIDDLETOWN.

From our Regular Correspondent.

The December meeting of Newport County Pomona Grange, which met by invitation of Portsmouth Grange at Fair Hall, was of unusual interest. Reports of the local Granges gave their membership as follows: Jamestown 73, Little Compton 109, Tiverton 59, Portsmouth 134, Aquidneck 161, Narragansett 112, a total of 644. The Granges are in a flourishing condition and are taking in new members right along. Although this was the annual meeting there was but one election, that of Mr. George Howland of Jamestown, re-elected for a term of three years on the executive committee, the term of the remaining officers not expiring until December, 1915. Remarks for the good of the order were made by Worthy State Master Joseph A. Peckham of Middletown and Worthy Deputy of Newport County Amos T. Maker of Warren, both of whom gave interesting reports of the National Grange held in November at Wilmington, Delaware. Supper was served at 6 o'clock under the direction of Mrs. Frank Tallman, Mrs. Curtis Tallman, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Durfee, and Mr. I. Lincoln Sherman. The evening session opened at 7:30 and 23 candidates received the fifth or Pomona degree being instructed by Deputy Maker. This number comprised 11 from Jamestown, 9 from Middletown, and 3 from Portsmouth. At this meeting ended the year's membership contest the bronze shield trophy was awarded to Jamestown who headed the list with 24 new members, Middletown being second with 20. Previous to the presentation, Mr. I. Lincoln Sherman, a charter member, gave a summary of the Career of Pomona and spoke with pleasure of the renewed interest manifested. Worthy Master George C. Carr of Conanicut Grange was then escorted to the altar where Worthy Pomona Master Mrs. Helen A. Wilcox made the presentation. Worthy Master Carr responding in behalf of his Grange. In order to secure permanent possession of the shield it must be won by the same Grange three years, (although not necessarily in succession). The Worthy Master appointed a committee of three to form a degree team and to raise money for regalia and expenses of maintaining the team for a year. The Committee comprised Mr. Durfee of Portsmouth Grange, Mrs. May Chase Spooner of Aquidneck Grange and Mrs. Ferdinand Amburst of Conanicut Grange. Much interest was manifested. An extended literary and vocal and instrumental program was presented by the Worthy Lecturer, Mrs. Arthur A. Sherman, which concluded the evening session.

Funeral services for the late Mr. A. Herbert Ward were held on Thursday of last week at the Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. E. E. Wells officiated, and the ladies' quartette sang. The casket was covered with roses and chrysanthemums. The committal service at the grave in the adjoining cemetery was read by Rev. Mr. Wells, the interment being in the Ward lot. The bearers were Messrs. Alden P. Barker, James H. Barker, Millard F. Smith, and J. Alton Barker. There was an unusually large gathering present representing not only the town but many from away.

The monthly meeting of the Public School Committee was attended by the full board on Monday evening at the town hall. Mr. James A. Taber was reappointed as trustee officer and Mrs. E. A. Peckham was again appointed to enumerate the school census for 1915. Mrs. Peckham has been engaged in this work since 1903. It was announced that at a recent meeting of the proprietors of the North West School District, the sum of \$150.00 would be contributed towards improvements at the Oliphant School in the event of the town's decision to remodel the building. \$25.00 was also voted towards the erection of concrete steps.

A bronze tablet is to be erected Sunday afternoon at the M. E. Church at the Four Corners, in memory of Mrs. Sally Sherman, a former member, who was so familiarly known by everyone as "Aunt Sally." The dedication will be followed by a New Year's service.

Mrs. Harry Hazard of Green End Ave., who was operated upon Saturday last at the Newport Hospital for a complication, is progressing favorably.

There was an accident on the Consolidated between Fall River and Providence late Sunday night, which delayed a number of Newporters so that they did not reach their homes until nearly daylight Monday morning. The delay was caused by the breaking of a trolley wire.

One of the biggest vaudeville managers in the country was in town some days ago looking over the field to see if there was room for another theatre in this city. It is understood that he reported that there was ample room.

## WEEKLY ALMANAC, DECEMBER 1914

STANDARD TIME.									
Sun	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon
Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets
21 Sun	7 13	1 19	1 47	2 30	3 15	4 15	5 15	6 15	7 15
22 Sun	7 14	1 20	1 48	2 31	3 16	4 16	5 16	6 16	7 16
23 Mon	7 14	1 20	1 48	2 31	3 16	4 16	5 16	6 16	7 16
24 Mon	7 14	1 20	1 48	2 31	3 16	4 16	5 16	6 16	7 16
25 Tue	7 14	1 20	1 48	2 31	3 16	4 16	5 16	6 16	7 16
26 Tue	7 14	1 20	1 48	2 31	3 16	4 16	5 16	6 16	7 16
27 Wed	7 14	1 20	1 48	2 31	3 16	4 16	5 16	6 16	7 16
28 Wed	7 14	1 20	1 48	2 31	3 16	4 16	5 16	6 16	7 16
29 Thu	7 14	1 20	1 48	2 31	3 16	4 16	5 16	6 16	7 16
30 Thu	7 14	1 20	1 48	2 31	3 16	4 16	5 16	6 16	7 16
31 Fri	7 14	1 20	1 48	2 31	3 16	4 16	5 16	6 16	7 16

Full Moon Dec. 2, 1914, Evening  
Moon's last q. Dec. 10, 6:20m, Morning  
New Moon Dec. 11, 3:55m, Evening  
Moon's 1st q. Dec. 21, 8:25m, Morning

## Deaths.

In this city, 24th inst., John, son of Captain Patrick Harrington and the late Ellen Harrington.  
In this city, 21st inst., Karl Frederick, infant son of Isidor T. and Mary D. Slegel, aged 2 months and 23 days.  
At Bristol Ferry, R. I., Dec. 23, Ann Elizabeth Sumner, widow of William Chase Burke, in her 84th year.  
In New York City, 19th inst., Otto E. Gludie, formerly of this city.  
In East Greenwich, 21st inst., Arthur S. Briggs, in his 57th year.

## HOUSES, SITES AND FARMS

Persons living in other states, away from Newport at a wishing information for them selves or friends regarding tenements, houses furnished and unfurnished, and farms or sites for building, can ascertain what they want by writing to

## A. O'D. TAYLOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

122 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

Mr. Taylor's Agency was established in 1894. He is a Commissioner of Deeds for the principal States and Notary Public. Has a Branch Office open all summer in Jamestown, for Summer Villages and Country places.

## BODY IS DUG FROM A SIX-FOOT GRAVE

Police Say Jeweler Was Lured to Death by Robbers

Six feet below the dirt floor of the cellar beneath a deserted shack in Factory Field the Wakefield, Mass., police, with the aid of two Lawrence police inspectors, found buried the body of Morris A. Albertson, a Lawrence jeweler.

The body was wrapped in a sheet and was fully clothed, but the bag in which Albertson had carried \$2000 worth of jewels on the day he disappeared was absent, as was also \$400 that he had collected from customers in Wakefield. "The body was marked in a dozen places by stab wounds, and a cord was tied up tightly about the neck that it cut the skin."

Luigi Grassano, 42, who was a prominent I. W. W. leader at the time of the recent Haywood Bros. & Wakefield strike, is under arrest, charged with Albertson's murder, and two brothers, Joseph and Gaetano Vampressi, are held as witnesses. Albertson was lured to Wakefield, the police believe, by two Italians.

## YUAN A "SON OF HEAVEN"

Assumes Function Heretofore Reserved for Emperors of China

President Yuan Shi Kai appeared before the Altar of Heaven in the Chinese city of Peking and revived the worship of heaven at the winter solstice, an observance neglected since the passing of the Manchu dynasty in 1911.

In this the president took upon himself a function and rite which in the past always has been reserved to the Emperor of China in his capacity of "Son of Heaven."

The president worshipped at the famous circular altar, the most important of all Chinese religious structures. It is located in a sacred park and is surrounded by sacred buildings. This altar formerly was regarded in China as the centre of the universe.

## PROHIBITION DOWNED

Decision of Congress After Long and Remarkable Debate

The Hobson resolution to submit a constitutional amendment for national prohibition to the state legislatures was defeated in congress, 197 members voting for and 189 against it. An affirmative vote of two-thirds, 268, was required to adopt the resolution.

The vote followed more than ten hours of remarkable debate. It was the conclusion of one of the most stirring contests of recent days in congress, and following votes on several amendments, that the final vote was reached.

Representative Hobson had closed the general debate participated in by all the house leaders, many of whom were repeatedly cheered by men and women in the crowded galleries.

## WANTED MONEY FOR DRUG

McNulty Waives Extradition and Tells Why He Killed Kane

John J. McNulty, who confessed to the police of Corning, N. Y., that he killed Hogan Kane, a milkman, near Holyoke, Mass., in August, 1907, waived extradition as a fugitive from justice and was remanded to await the arrival of Massachusetts officers. McNulty said he would waive extradition. He said he killed Kane to get money with which to buy a drug to the use of which he was addicted.

Close Vote For Mayor  
A recount of the vote cast for mayor of North Adams, Mass., reduced Mayor Brown's margin of victory over John W. Gale, his Democratic opponent, from seven votes to five. Brown is a Republican.

Record Price For Wheat  
All grades of wheat reached the highest prices in the history of the Portland, Ore., wheat exchange. February blue stem was bid at \$1.25 per bushel.

## IN BOSTON MARKETS

Quotations given here are strictly wholesale and retailers must expect to pay more for small lots:  
Butter—Northern creamery extras, 33½¢; 34¢; western creamery extras, 33½¢; 34¢; western firsts, 30½¢ 31¢.

Cheese—York state fancy, 16¢ 16½¢; fair to good, 16¢ 16½¢; Young America, 16¢ 16½¢.

Eggs—Choice henney and nearby, 64¢ 55¢; eastern extras, 50¢ 52¢; western extras, 48¢ 50¢; western prime firsts, 44¢ 46¢; western firsts, 41¢ 42¢; storage extras, 25¢ 26¢; storage firsts, 24¢ 25¢.

Apples—McIntosh Reds, 32¢ 41¢ bbl; Baldwins, No. 1, \$1.75 2.50; No. 2, \$1.25 1.50; snow, \$1.75 2.75; greenings, \$1.75 2.25; Kings, \$2.50 3.50; Hubbardston, \$1.60 2.75; northern spys, \$1.50 2.50; sweet apples, \$1.75 2.75; bx bxs, 40¢ 50¢; fancy, 75¢ 1.25; western bx apples, \$1.01 1.75.

Dressed poultry—Northern fowl, 14¢ 18¢; native broilers, 22¢ 33¢; northern roasting chickens, 16¢ 21¢; turkeys, northern, 24¢ 27¢; western, 20¢ 22¢; native frozen green ducks, 17¢ 18¢; native frozen geese, 18¢ 20¢; native squab, 32¢ 35¢ doz; native pigeons, \$1.75 2.00 doz.

Unanimously Agreed Upon by French Deputies and Senators

Paris, Dec. 24.—The chamber of deputies voted unanimously an appropriation of \$1,700,000,000 to cover the expenses of the next six months, including the cost of the war.

The senate passed unanimously the appropriations previously voted by the chamber of deputies.

## AN EIGHTY-MILE BATTLE FRONT

German Making Last Desperate Effort to Reach Warsaw

DECISION NOT YET REACHED

Invaders Not Making Progress Toward Polish Capital and Experts Believe Von Hindenberg's Great Chance Has Been Lost—Russian Troops Rapidly Invading West Prussia, Causing Enemy to Awaken to Danger of Trap Being Prepared For Them—Allies Meet Stubborn Resistance in West—Aviators of Rival Armies Swarm Over Various Parts of Belgium

Along a battle line of eighty miles between the Vistula and Pilica rivers the last desperate efforts of the Germans to reach Warsaw and stem the Russian invasion of Prussia are being made.

Recent reports from the headquarters of both armies show that while the fighting is furious and the losses must be enormous, a decision has not yet been reached.

One feature stands out prominently in the reports from the battlefield, which is that Field Marshal Von Hindenberg's main army has made no appreciable progress in driving the Russians from the Bzura and Rawka rivers, and that the invaders are no further advanced toward Warsaw than they were two days ago.

They hold Skierskiow, an important railway center, but the Russian artillery has checked all their attempts to cross the Bzura or the Rawka in force. Small detachments of Germans managed to get across these streams in the night, but were on the other side by the next morning and decimated or captured.

German Face Difficult Task From the junction of the Vistula and Bzura, southwest of Warsaw, the Russian line stretches for eighty miles, being to the southwest of the river Pilica. Against this line the Germans have beaten fruitlessly for a week. It is not impossible that they may be able to blow a way through, but correspondents of London and Petrograd papers, to whom semi-official reports are accessible, believe that von Hindenberg's great chance has been lost.

It is believed that Russian reinforcements which have been massed in the center will enable Grand Duke Nicholas to hold the Bzura and the Rawka until the success of the great tanking operations now going on in east and west Prussia and in Galicia shall compel the main German army to turn back westward to save Silesia and Posen.

Russian troops are rapidly invading West Prussia from the south and are again approaching Cracow from the north and east. Defeated at each horn of the battle-front crescent, the Germans are reduced to the necessity of breaking the Russian center within a few days or making a hurried retreat from Poland. If continued, the invasion of East Prussia by the Russians will soon connect with the invasion at Gumbinnen and the head of the Mazurian lakes.

Russian Trap Is Set Within the past twenty-four hours the Germans seem to have awakened to the danger of the trap being prepared for them by the advance of the Russians up the north bank of the Vistula towards Thorn. This movement threatens to take von Hindenberg's main army on the left flank and cut off its communication with its base at Thorn.

This movement, if successful, will seriously threaten the German possession of the East Prussian system of railways.

In the past two days the success of the Russian armies in the north has awakened the Germans to the peril of Thorn. Von Hindenberg's army now has a powerful force of Russians in its rear, and if the czar's troops can push the Germans westward from Warsaw, they will find themselves between closing millstones.

The Russian line in front of Cracow still holds Mieszkow, which is about twenty miles northwest of the ancient capital, and the line curves in a southwesterly direction into western Galicia and holds the river Dunajec.

All that the Austrians claim officially is that the Russians have not yet been able to break through the Austro-German line on the Dunajec, which has been trying to relieve the pressure on Cracow.

In Western Field of Battle Although the allies have scored some successes in the battles in the west, they are meeting with very stubborn resistance, and military men warn the public that very heavy casualties must be expected before any serious impression can be made on the German entrenchments.

Activity seems to have been resumed along the Belgian coast, for it is announced that slight progress has been made by the allies between the sea and the road from Newport to Westende. At other points similar fighting is proceeding with here success and there reverse or failure of attack.

The armies of both sides have been extremely busy, and aeroplanes have aviators reconnoitering movements of the opposing troops and occasionally dropping bombs.

Bruges and Brussels have been visited by aviators from the ranks of the allies, while Reims and other towns in northern France have received attention from the Germans.

## LOSES FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

Supreme Court Orders Thaw Back to New York

ALDRICH DECISION REVERSED

End of Long Litigation Following Flight of Slayer of White From Matteawan Asylum—Unanimous Verdict That Prisoner's "Vacation" in New Hampshire Must End

Harry K. Thaw lost his fight in the supreme court of the United States against being extradited from the state of New Hampshire to the state of New York.

In a brief decision by Justice Holmes, which was the unanimous opinion of the court, it was held that the prisoner should be turned over at once to the New York authorities to answer to an indictment charging conspiracy to escape from Matteawan asylum for the criminal insane.



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HARRY K. THAW

Whether his escape from the asylum while, as his counsel contended, he was insane constituted a crime, and other questions, the court dismissed with the comment that they could not enter into a habeas corpus proceeding and that they were proper questions for the state of New York to decide.

Actually, the celebrated Thaw case—the killing of Stanford White—was not before the supreme court. Merely the question of returning Thaw on the conspiracy indictment was up for decision.

What other moves, if any, are open to Thaw's counsel to prevent his return to the state where he was tried and had made many futile efforts to be released, those familiar with the legal procedure are at a loss to forecast.

To those who have followed the case it seems that the fight against returning to New York is lost and that nothing remains but for the sheriff of Coos county, N. H., to turn Thaw over to New York officers upon the extradition granted by the governor of New Hampshire, but stayed by the decision of Justice Aldrich, which is now reversed.

The New York authorities may either put him on trial for conspiring with others to escape from the Matteawan insane asylum or they may peremptorily place him in the asylum itself. Under the decision of the court their choice is open to them.

Thaw may, however, remain in New Hampshire for thirty days unless his attorneys consent to his removal sooner. This results from the fact that the mandate of the supreme court carrying out its decision is not issued until thirty days later, unless attorneys for both sides join in requesting an earlier issue of the order.

The decision marks the end of sixteen months of litigation in the efforts of the state of New York to get Thaw back to Matteawan. With the aid of five men Thaw got away from the institution in an automobile and made for the Canadian border. He was caught two days later in Quebec, P. Q., where he gathered legal talent who blocked the efforts of New York to have him extradited.

The Canadian authorities summarily decided the question by removing Thaw from jail and thrusting him across the border in an automobile. At Colebrook, N. H., he was again jailed, and was taken to Concord, N. H., where the litigation just decided against him was begun.

Woman "Lifer" Pardoned Mrs. Kate Cobb of Norwich, Conn., who has been confined in the state prison at Wethersfield for nearly thirty-six years, for the murder of her husband, was granted a pardon by the state board of pardons. She was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Death of Author Lewis Alfred H. Lewis, 57, newspaper man and writer of books, died at New York of an intestinal disorder. Lewis, as a writer, has been also known as "Dan Quin."

FRANCIS JOSEPH DYING?

Austrian Ruler Said to Have Received Last Rites of Church

A rumor is in circulation at Rome that Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary is dying.

The report has it that the emperor-king has received the last sacraments.

## MURDER CHARGE NOT SUSTAINED

Clearly Justified in Taking the Life of His Son-in-Law

"UNWRITTEN LAW" TRIUMPH

Scene Between Father and Daughter in Court Tells on Jury, Which Deliberates Six Hours Before Reaching Verdict—Friends of Defendant Indulge in Demonstration

William V. Cleary, town clerk of Haverstraw and Democratic leader in Rockland county, was acquitted by a jury in the superior court of the charge of murder in the first degree on which he was tried for the killing of Eugene M. Newman, his son-in-law, at Haverstraw, N. Y.



Photo by American Press Association.  
WILLIAM V. CLEARY

When the jury filed in it was apparent what the verdict would be. Foreman Huddy, when asked what the jury had found, almost shouted the words "Not guilty."

Cleary and applause followed the announcement. Cleary seemed dazed at first and unable to comprehend the significance of the jury's finding. When he finally collected himself he shook hands with each man, saying, "Gentlemen, I thank you for your merciful and righteous verdict."

It was learned that at no time during the jury's deliberation were more than four votes cast for Cleary's conviction on any ballot. The jury's vote stood 8 to 4 for acquittal until the last ballot.

Newman was shot July 23 while he was in Cleary's office in Haverstraw, waiting to tell him that he had married his daughter. It was Cleary's claim in testimony offered at the trial, although he had learned that his daughter was to become a mother, he did not know Newman had married her.

He claimed that, driven temporarily out of his mind by his daughter's plight, he had no recollection of events immediately preceding the shooting or of the tragedy itself.

The jury deliberated six hours and four minutes. The verdict was a clean-cut triumph for the "unwritten law." It established, in this county, at least, the right of a father to kill in defense of his daughter's honor.

DEATH OF LEE MCCLUNG

Was Treasurer of United States Under President Taft

"Lee McClung, former treasurer of the United States, died in a hospital in London of typhoid fever. The body will be brought to Knoxville for interment.

McClung was born in Knoxville in 1870. He became active in railroad work until 1904, when he was chosen treasurer of Yale university. He resigned that office to accept an appointment from President Taft as treasurer of the United States. He resigned his office in the treasury Nov. 14, 1912.

RUSH ORDER TO WARSHIP

Delaware Must Sail From Norfolk to Mexican Port by Sunday

Sudden orders to the battleship Delaware, now at Norfolk, to be ready to sail for Mexico by Sunday have caused a stir in navy circles. She recently returned from Vera Cruz.

Twenty persons are being killed every day in Vera Cruz, General Carranza's headquarters, thus violating the assurances which Carranza gave to the United States before General Funston withdrew, according to letters from Mexico City.

Sentence of Mrs. Mills Mrs. Jennie M. Mills of Henniker, N. H., who pleaded guilty to manslaughter in causing the death of Charles A. Manley, her employer, was sentenced to not less than twenty nor more than twenty-five years at hard labor in the state prison.

Thomas Sherwin Dead General Thomas Sherwin, chairman of the board of directors of the New England Telephone and Telegraph company, died at his home at Boston. Several weeks ago he suffered a shock from which he failed to recover. He was born in Boston in 1839.

Cleveland Has 61,000 Idle A survey of the unemployed situation by the council committee on labor indicates that 61,000 wage earners are out of work in Cleveland.

Panama Tolls Pass Million Mark The tolls on vessels making use of the Panama canal have passed the \$1,000,000 mark, representing dues collected from 237 vessels.

## LAWYER'S DOWNFALL DUE TO GAMBLING

Maroney Sentenced to Four Years in Prison at Boston

Cards and dice are said to have been disclosed in an investigation by the police as the cause of the downfall of Attorney John A. E. Maroney of Boston, who stole \$4500 from Walter J. Suggen, for which he was sentenced to four years in the house of correction.

Suggen believed Maroney, who was his attorney, was putting his money into mortgages.

One week ago Maroney, overwhelmed by his disgrace, drank cyanide of potassium while in the detention pen of the superior court just after his arrest on a default warrant. He had partly drained a bottle before a guard discovered him and tore the poison from him. He was rushed to a hospital, where stringent measures saved his life.

RATE INCREASE GRANTED

War Plays a Part in Decision in Favor of Railroads

Increases in freight rates, approximately 5 percent on all the railroads between the Atlantic seaboard and the Mississippi north of the Potomac and Ohio rivers, were granted by the interstate commerce commission accepting upon certain heavy commodities which comprise a large bulk of the traffic.

The increases will further apply to the railroads west of Buffalo and Pittsburgh, which were granted partial advances in the decision of last August which denied them altogether to the roads east of those points.

It is estimated the advanced rates will increase the annual income of the roads about \$30,000,000. The commission made its decision upon the showing of the railroads that in addition to conditions from which they previously asked relief, they now are confronted with an emergency because of the war in Europe.

ROADHOUSE KEEPER HELD

Thought to Know Something About Disappearance of Sheriff

Freeman Nadeau, keeper of a roadhouse in Patten, was brought to Island Pond, Me., in connection with the county authorities' investigation of the disappearance of Deputy Sheriff Hillman of that town. Hillman has been missing since Monday night.

Nadeau was detained on suspicion as the result of a threat he is alleged to have made on Sunday against the deputy's activity in enforcing the liquor laws. Sheriff Bryson, who had Nadeau in custody, said he would be held pending further investigation of the mystery.

PLEAD NOT GUILTY

Lowell Couple Held on Charge of Murdering Their Son-in-Law

Sporos Sarandakos, a Greek, was arraigned at Lowell, Mass., charged with the murder of his son-in-law, Nicholas Pschramis.

He was held without bail until Dec. 31. His wife, who is held as an accessory to the murder, is held until the same date in \$10,000. Both pleaded not guilty.

According to the police, Sarandakos said he killed Pschramis because of the latter's long desertion of his wife.

AND STILL ANOTHER

Indications That Mexico Will Have New Provisional President

That Provisional President Gutierrez had quit Mexico City, due to differences between him and Felipe Angeles and followers of Zapata, was reported to T. R. Beltrán, constitutional consul at San Antonio, Tex.

The message said the capital was governed by a committee composed equally of Villa and Zapata adherents, and that another provisional president would be selected Jan. 10.

## IVY POISON ON HANDS, FACE, LEGS

In Pimples, Started to Spread, Burned, Itched and Irritated. Could Not Sleep Many Nights. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Trouble Disappeared.

20 Ridgewood St., Waterbury, Conn.—

"I got poison ivy on my hands, face and legs and it started to spread. It broke out in pimples, very small and looked as if small white sores were spilled all over my legs and face. It burned and itched so that I scratched and irritated it. My clothing made it worse and I could not sleep many nights. For two months I tried other remedies and they didn't help me. Then I got some Cuticura Soap and Ointment and they afforded relief as soon as I bathed with the Cuticura Soap and put the Cuticura Ointment on. In a week the trouble had completely disappeared." (Signed) Edward F. Moxed, Jan. 21, 1914.

Sample Free by Mail

For pimples and blackheads the following is a most effective and economical treatment: Gently smear the affected parts with Cuticura Ointment, on the end of the finger, but do not rub. Wash off the Cuticura Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing for some minutes. This treatment is best on rising and retiring. At other times use Cuticura Soap freely for the toilet and bath; to assist in preventing inflammation, irritation and itching of the pores.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere, a sample of each with 32-p. Skin Book will be sent free upon request. Address: "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

## Safety==Security.

In determining an investment, the first question asked by the astute business man is "What is the security behind it?" Your banking home should be selected with the same care.

One of our Certificates of Deposit fills every requirement of SAFETY and SECURITY besides yielding a liberal interest return. Interest is payable semi-annually.

It will give us pleasure to explain the advantages of this form of investment for inactive funds. Come in or write for further particulars.

## NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY.

NEWPORT, R. I.

## We Have Helped Many Young People

to acquire the saving habit by showing them in a practical way the advantages of saving a portion of their income and depositing it each week in the Bank.

Have you started an account with us? If not, come in and do so now.

4% Interest Paid

## Savings Bank of Newport

## Chafing Dishes

With an ALCOHOL LAMP With ELECTRICITY  
you must fill the lamp, adjust the wick, strike a match, and be very careful not to spill alcohol on the table top. you insert the plug and turn the switch. When this is done you can devote all your attention to the recipe.

We have the ELECTRIC kind, made by the General Electric Co. Ask us about them today.

BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

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Catalogs, Pamphlets, Booklets.

Circular Work

we are prepared to do it for you and do it well. We have a complete and up-to-date Printing Office. This plant is in charge of expert and experienced men—men who are instructed under no circumstances to produce anything but the best work possible. We work in all processes in which ink and paper are combined. We write and edit copy—We can serve you and serve you well.

Why not see US about it?

We can do any work that can be done in any Printing Office in the United States.

## Mercury Publishing Company.

182 THAMES STREET,

NEWPORT, R. I.

## SEE CALIFORNIA FREE

FULL PARTICULARS California BUILDING FOR 4 CENTS IN 500,000 Auto-Tours LOS ANGELES TOASTED FOR COMPANY CALIFORNIA

Difficulties of Astronomy. "Is it hard to learn the use of a telescope?" asked the student. "Not very," replied the candid professor. "The hardest thing about astronomy in guessing what something is after you manage to see it."

Annual Slaughter of Elephants. Africa is the chief source of the world's supply of ivory, and it is estimated that 70,000 elephants are annually slaughtered for their tusks. But not more than 10 per cent of this ivory is represented in the total exports to Europe.



## BURSTING SHELLS.

They Shatter the Nerves of Soldiers. They Do Not Even Scratch.

It has been proved that the comparatively harmless bombardment, so far as wounds are concerned, of a besieged town is terribly demoralizing to the bravest men.

When a shell bursts near a group of twenty men it may kill one and wound two, while the remaining seventeen escape without a scratch. It will be found, however, that many of these are never the same men again. No matter how far from the point of impact and all their faculties are weakened. Very often they are feared at their comrades because of this change. But this is utterly unjust—in fact, their brains and spinal cords have been injured by being violently shaken against the walls of their bony cavities.

The same thing occurs in railway collisions. People who were robust become quite feeble and nervous, though they may not have received a scratch. This curious state in the case of soldiers is well recognized by doctors under the name of the mental injuries of explosives. The injuries are really quite as physical as a shattered leg, for they consist of a kind of bruising of the very delicate tissue of the spinal cord and brain.—London Standard.

## HORSESHOE CURRENCY.

Curious Shaped Money in Use on the West Coast of Africa.

Among the strangest coins in the world are those used in certain out of the way towns and villages in south-west Nigeria, on the west coast of Africa, and called "manillas."

In shape they resemble a horseshoe with the two extremities flattened out like a camel's foot. Being made of solid copper, three-eighths of an inch thick, they weigh over eight ounces each. In "face value" seven of these queer coins are equivalent to one quarter, so that a dollar's worth would be an uncomfortably heavy load.

Not only are these "manillas" used among the natives, but white traders accept them as legal tender for goods sold at the various stores. At one time this strangely shaped money had quite a circulation in certain parts of the coast, but its use is now restricted to a few bush towns and one or two of the smaller seaboard places, including Bonny, Brass and Akassa. "Manillas" are now very difficult to obtain, and curio collectors value them not solely by reason of their scarcity, but because of the novel settings rings they make when silver plated.—Wide World Magazine.

## Young's Impromptu.

To most persons Edward Young is the author of "Night Thoughts" and nothing more, but he was also a man of the world and a shrewd and canny wit as well as the rector of St. Mary's church at Wexley.

It was there in the garden of the rectory that he composed some of the best impromptu verses known. He was walking with two ladies when some one summoned him to the house. His companions were agreeable, and he was in no haste to leave them. Turning as he reached the gate, he said: Thus Adam looked when from the garden driven And thus disputed orders sent from heaven.

Like him, I go and yet to go am loath; Like him, I go, for angels drove us both. Hard was his fate, but mine will more unkind; His Eve went with him, but mine stays behind.

—London Express.

## Lingual Barriers.

It is generally accepted that the adoption of a universal language, purely spoken, is handicapped by the fact that it is confronted with physical impossibilities. In the first place, the vocal organs are so entirely dissimilar in different races that a language will change too much for the various people using it to understand each other. If the Italian language could be given to the Chinese or the Russians it would change so that in a few years no one would recognize it as the same. This dissimilarity may be accounted for by the fact that the people in the chilly north speak with the lips nearly closed and those living in a mild climate give free articulation by opening the mouth.

## Peasants as They Grow.

The peanut plant somewhat resembles clover in its foliage and has small, yellow single flowers. After blossoming the little pods bend down and thrust themselves into the soil, when they grow into the well known thick shelled fruits. In cultivating the pods are covered with earth, thus insuring a large crop. Peasants are natives of tropical America, but are now grown in many warm countries. In the southern United States they constitute an important crop.

## Mild Reproof.

"I say, young fellow," said the nervous man to the taxi chauffeur, who was speeding.

"Well," snapped the chauffeur. "What is it about me that gave you the impression that I am in a hurry?"

—Detroit Free Press.

## Hidden Meanings.

He kissed her.

"Why, stop!" she cried.

And when he failed to repeat the said "Why stop?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

## Happiness.

Half the world is on the wrong side of the partition of happiness. They think it consists in eating and getting and in being served by others. It consists in giving and in serving others.

## No Such Good Luck.

Nervous Old Lady (for the seventh time)—Oh, captain, is there any danger—ah! I be drowned! Exasperated Skipper—I'm afraid not, ma'am.—London Mail.

Peace rules the day where reason rules the mind.—Collins.

## Aaron Bancroft's Compliment.

Aaron Bancroft, the father of the great American historian, was a Massachusetts clergyman who revolted against the stern theology of the day. The young minister found himself held at arm's length by the surrounding clergy. In "The Life and Letters of George Bancroft" Mr. M. A. De W. Howe quotes the following item from the old minister's "Memoranda":

"An honest but not very intelligent farmer of my parish some ten years ago accosted me in this manner:

"Well, Mr. Bancroft, what do you think the people of the old parish say of you now?"

"I answered, 'I hope something very good.'"

"They say, 'If we find fault with him he does not mind it at all, and if we praise him he does not mind it, but keeps steadily on his own way. We therefore have concluded that it is best to let him alone.'"

"The farmer mentioned the fact as a subject of laughter, but I thought and still think that, taking the declaration in its bearings, it was the proudest compliment I have received through my whole life."

## Boats Without Metal.

Without nails, crews or bolts the ingenious natives of Annam, a country lying south of China within the French protectorate, are able to build strong, light boats, some of them of large size, containing no metal of any kind, says Popular Mechanics. Their sampans, as the native boats are called, are made of five planks joined together without curving or the use of ribs from one end to the other. The planks used are placed at intervals of about eight inches at points directly opposite each other. These perforations form mortices in the shape of double eyelets, through which rattan ropes are passed, tightly binding them together. The joints are caulked with vegetable fiber, and over these joints are laid short lengths of board, lapping over one another. These act as stiffeners, strengthening the boat from end to end and making it water tight.

## The Drugless Era.

We were talking about development in medical science when a prominent doctor made this rather startling observation:

"The number of prescriptions written by physicians today is very much smaller than it was eight or ten years ago. I believe that in about fifteen more years the writing of any prescriptions for medicine will be a very rare occurrence."

"What," I inquired, "is going to take the place of drugs?"

"Well," replied this observant student of events as well as of human health, "the use of serums and other means of warding off disease will do the work, and what they cannot do physicians will know that ordinary drugs will be unable to accomplish."

A drugless world! Just think to what we are coming and cheer up!—Philadelphia Ledger.

## A Handwriting Test.

"It is a curious fact," said a prominent handwriting expert the other day, "that if a document were put before me and I were asked the sex of the writer I should probably fail. People generally are accustomed to think that the masculine or feminine temperament will readily betray itself in writing, but I assure you such is not the case. Bold, black and firm penmanship will frequently be found the characteristic of a woman, while delicate writing, indicating a lively fancy, expected in a woman, will belong to a member of the opposite sex. You can test this statement for yourself. Take, say, twenty envelopes written by people you know and number them carefully. Pass them around and see how many will name correctly the sex of the writers. You will seldom find that more than one-third of the guesses will be right."

## Doubt and Progress.

If on any point we have attained to certainty we make no further inquiry on that point, because inquiry would be useless. The doubt must intervene before the investigation can begin. We have the act of doubting as the necessary antecedent of all progress. Here we have that skepticism the very name of which is an abomination to the ignorant, because it disturbs their complacent minds, because it imposes on them the fatigue of inquiry and because it rouses even sluggish understandings to ask if things are as they are commonly supposed and if all is really true which they from their childhood have been taught to believe.—From Buckle's "History of Civilization."

## Manhood's Estate.

It is a very foolish convention which lays down that we are grown up when we have reached our twenty-first birthday. The real majority is reached when we begin to earn our own bread and butter and to bring forth the light which has been fostered in us by the care of others for the last ten or fifteen years. Self dependence and self reliance—that is the real manhood.—Lis.

## Our First Woman Patentee.

The first woman to get an American patent according to a patent office authority, was Miss Mary Kels of Connecticut. Her invention was for an improvement in weaving and it was granted patent rights May 5, 1899.

## When a Pound's Not a Pound.

The German pound is exactly one-half a kilogram, or about one-tenth more than the American and English pound.

## The parent's life is the child's copy-book.

## That Was Different.

"I'm surprised to see you associating with Wombat."

"Why?"

"A few years back you were calling him a rasail."

"Oh, that was during a political campaign."—Pittsburgh Post.

## BLUFF ON FIELD OF HONOR

One of the Many Good Stories Henry Labouchere Could Tell of the Days of His Youth.

A duel is always absurd, even when it is tragic; but it is rare indeed for one of the combatants to be troubled by its absurdity. Such, however, was the case with the famous English radical, Henry Labouchere, who once fought a duel during his early diplomatic career, while he was attached to the embassy in Stockholm.

"There was a want of logic about the entire proceeding that went to my heart," he confessed, later. "To be killed is bad enough, but to be killed paradoxically is worse. I never felt more dismal in my life."

Paradoxical the combat certainly was, since Labouchere had been the challenger, his ground of offense being that his antagonist, an Austrian officer, had presumed to criticize the British minister for having given social countenance to a fellow Briton who, disapproving of duels, had recently declined a challenge from a conscientious scruple. The young diplomat, asserting with spirit that his chief had behaved properly, and that Englishmen were not so silly as to fight duels, had left the rest to his seconds—and found himself pledged to fight the next morning, with pistols, at seven o'clock. He had hoped for an apology, and admits he was dismayed; but he did not allow his feelings to be divided, and duly made his appearance upon the field of honor.

"The Austrian stood apart; I stood apart. The surgeon already eyed me as a subject." The seconds consulted; then the Frenchman stepped out 12 paces. He had very short legs, and they seemed to me shorter than ever. After this came the loading of the pistols. Sometimes, I thought, seconds do not put in the bullets; that comforted me, but only for a moment, for the bullets were rammed down with cheerful energy. By this time we had been placed facing each other. A pistol was given to each of us. "I am to give the signal," said the Prussian. "I shall count one, two, three, and then at the word fire, you will both fire. Gentlemen, are you ready?" We both nodded. "One, two, three, fire!" and both our pistols went off. No harm had been done.

Labouchere thought it was all over, when his opponent, stepping up, remarked that he supposed he ought to allow him a second shot, but should nothing come of it, he would not consent to a third. Reluctantly on the part of both participants, a second shot was fired; and they both missed. It indeed either had aimed—again. Then Labouchere boldly demanded a third shot.

"The seconds consulted together; for a moment I feared they were going to grant my request, and I was greatly relieved when they informed me they considered that two shots were amply sufficient. I was delighted, but I pretended to be most unhappy, and kept up the farce of being an aggrieved person."

The whole affair was certainly farcical; but the fun depended upon the leading actors being both very bad marksmen.—Youth's Companion.

## A Day Will Come.

A day will come when the only battle field will be the market open to commerce and the mind open to new ideas. A day will come when bullets and bombshells will be replaced by votes, by the universal suffrage of nations, by the venerable arbitration of a great sovereign senate, which will be to Europe what the parliament is to England, what the Diet is to Germany, what the Legislative assembly is to France. A day will come when a cannon will be exhibited in public museums, just as an instrument of torture is now, and people will be astonished how such a thing could have been. A day will come when these two immense groups, the United States of America and the united states of Europe, shall be seen placed in presence of each other, extending the hand of fellowship across the ocean.—Victor Hugo.

## Authors Long-Lived.

Mr. Thomas Hardy recently entered his seventy-fifth year, reminding us of the amazing longevity of authors. Among those who have died since 1930, Sir Theodore Martin and Samuel Smiles were over ninety; over eighty were Sir Edwin Arnold, Edward Everett Hale, Professor Masson, Justin McCarthy, George Meredith, Herbert Spencer, Goldwin Smith, Mark Rutherford and Leo Tolstoy; while among those who passed their three-score years and ten may be mentioned Alfred Austin, Mark Twain, Sir Lewis Morris, Joaquin Miller and Ouida. Happily, we have still with us, though in their eighties, Mr. Barling-Gould, Stopford Brooke and Frederic Harrison; Lord Morley is in his seventy-sixth, William de Morgan in his seventy-fifth; while Henry James is seventy-one and the poet laureate sixty-nine.

Probably the most extraordinary dance ever known was one given at the British legation during the siege of Peking. Death was trending on the very heels of the dancers, but they gave a regular and very successful ball—not a scratch "hop" but with a band, supper, programs and all the other apparatus. The dancing began at 10 p. m. and lasted most of the night, while all the time thousands of Chinese soldiers were swarming round the place, selling for blood.

When the sheltered officers came off duty they repaired to the ballroom, while the former batch of male partners took up their rifles and went out to the defense. Not a single casualty had occurred then, nor did one happen during the ball, by some extraordinary chance; yet some determined assaults were made by the besiegers, and three times a waltz was stopped short in the middle for all the men to turn out and help in the defense.—London Answers.

## EUROPEAN WAR SHATTERS KING COTTON'S THRONE

FREEY STAPLE MUST PAY RANSOM INTO THE COFFERS OF WAR.

Nation Hinges With Orles of Stricken Industry.

By Peter Radford.

Lecturer National Farmers' Union.

King Cotton has suffered more from the European war than any other agricultural product on the American continent. The shells of the belligerents have burst over his throne, frightening his subjects and shattering his markets, and, panic-stricken, the nation cries out "God save the king!"

People from every walk of life have contributed their mite toward rescue work. Society has danced before the king; merrily has decreed that the family wardrobe shall contain only cotton goods; the press has pleaded with the public to "buy a bale"; bankers have been formulating holding plans; congress and legislative bodies have deliberated over relief measures; statesmen and writers have grown eloquent expounding the inalienable rights of "His Majesty" and presenting schemes for preserving the financial integrity of the stricken staple, but the sword of Europe has proved mightier than the pen of America in fixing value upon this product of the sunny south. Prices have been bayoneted, values riddled and markets decimated by the battling hosts of the eastern hemisphere until the American farmer has suffered a war loss of \$400,000,000, and a bale of cotton brave enough to enter a European port must pay a ransom of half its value or go to prison until the war is over.

Hope of the Future Lies in Co-operation.

The Farmers' Union, through the columns of the press, wants to thank the American people for the friendship, sympathy and assistance given the cotton farmers in the hour of distress and to direct attention to co-operative methods necessary to permanently assist the marketing of all farm products.

The present emergency presents as grave a situation as ever confronted the American farmer and from the viewpoint of the producer, would seem to justify extraordinary relief measures, even to the point of bending the constitution and straining business rules in order to lift a portion of the burden off the backs of the farmer, for unless something is done to check the invasion of the war forces upon the cotton fields, the pathway of the European pestilence on this continent will be strewn with mortgaged homes and famine and poverty will stalk over the southland, filling the highways of industry with refugees and the bankruptcy court with prisoners.

All calamities teach us lessons and the present crisis serves to illuminate the frailties of our marketing methods and the weakness of our credit system, and out of the financial anguish and travail of the cotton farmer will come a volume of discussion and a mass of suggestions and finally a solution of this, the biggest problem in the economic life of America. If, indeed, we have not already laid the foundation for at least temporary relief.

More Pharaohs Needed in Agriculture. Farm products have no credit and perhaps can never have on a permanent and satisfactory basis unless we build warehouses, cold storage plants, elevators, etc., for without storage and credit facilities, the south is compelled to dump its crop on the market at harvest time. The Farmers' Union in the cotton producing states have for the past ten years persistently advocated the construction of storage facilities. We have built during this period 2,000 warehouses with a capacity of approximately 4,000,000 bales and looking backward the results would seem encouraging, but looking forward, we are able to house less than one-third of the crop and warehouses without a credit system lose 50 per cent of their usefulness. The problem is a gigantic one—too great for the farmer to solve unaided. He must have the assistance of the banker, the merchant and the government.

In production we have reached the high water mark of perfection in the world's history, but our marketing methods are most primitive. In the dawn of history we find agriculture plowing with a forked stick but with a system of warehouses under governmental supervision that made the Egyptians the marvel of civilization, for who has not admired the wisdom of Joseph and applauded the wisdom of Pharaoh for storing the surplus until demanded by the consumer, but in this age we have too many Josephs who dream and not enough Pharaohs who build.

## Hudson River Scenery.

Anthony's Nose, at the northwest corner of Westchester county, N. Y., reaches an altitude of 1,223 feet above the Hudson river. The scenery from this point, just at the entrance to the famous Highlands, has been described as the most beautiful on the globe. This particular point has brought worldwide fame to the noble Hudson, the Rhine of America.—Magazine of American History.

## DEADLY SUBMARINES.

Menace of the Machines That Strike the Enemy in the Dark.

Submarines have many elements which make them a dangerous menace, but there are also many weaknesses which partially offset their offensive qualities. Traveling under water, they are invisible from ships except as the periscope is shot above the surface to reconnoiter. But they are quite easily seen from the air, even when maneuvering at a great depth. They are unattackable by gunfire, except when they come to the surface, when their frail structure makes them peculiarly liable to sudden destruction. As they cannot be seen, they cannot be attacked by torpedoes from the ships they are after, but if the periscope comes up and the submarine is thus located she is liable to gunfire and torpedo attack, and to being rammed or run down.

The limited view from the periscope due to its restricted elevation above the water surface, makes it almost hopeless to attempt an attack in darkness, but the little vessel can travel long distances at night and be ready at break of dawn to spread destruction broadcast. The submarine can easily avoid a blockading fleet by passing beneath it. As its motions cannot be followed with the eye, the submarine poses a serious and unusual danger to the essential elements for delivering a surprise attack.

One of the chief means of dodging submarines is to keep continually on the move, changing direction frequently and keeping a sharp lookout for the spying periscope.—Littell's.

## NERVE IN GOLF.

Vardon's Shot That Won a Match That Was Considered Lost.

In the American Magazine Jerome D. Travers writes on Vardon, whom he calls the greatest golfer. One fine Vardon played over a hundred brilliant matches over the longest and toughest British courses and averaged 74 for the season. In the following extract Travers describes what he considers Vardon's best shot:

"Except with the putter there seems to be no shot in golf beyond Vardon's magic. I will explain with one striking example just what I mean: In one of his championship battles he had come to the seventeenth hole at a tie with one of his rivals for the top. His drive here traveled a trifle farther than he had calculated and found a deep rut in a road crossing the course. His opponent, playing first, was nicely on the green in two for a sure four. It seemed that Vardon was beaten to a certainty. His ball was six inches below the top of the ground in a deep, narrow rut. And the green was 140 yards away."

"Vardon took out a heavy niblick and, in place of playing to one side to be sure to get out, took his stance in the direction of the pin and brought his club down with terrific force. To the wonder of the big gallery, the ball rose almost straight in the air and then, with the forward spin imparted, sailed on to within ten feet of the cup. The other man got his four, but Vardon got his three, winning a match that had been practically lost."

## Filipinos and Chickens.

The fact that no Filipino of the common class regards himself equipped for living without at least one male chicken explains why the islands, although raising so many chickens, still import millions of dozens of eggs. As in all cockfighting countries, the fighting bird to the Philippines is a personal pet which the owner carries about during practically every idle moment of the day and on which he lavishes enough care to raise many laying hens. Duck eggs are rarely found in the market except as "baluties"—that is, eggs on the point of hatching, boiled, a form in which eggs are commonly eaten by the Filipinos. They are sold for lunches at all railway stations and at other points where crowds gather.—Argonaut.

## A Gilbert Story.

Sir W. S. Gilbert, who was one of the few playwrights who defended the stage censor, was noted for his caustic criticism on anything which did not meet with his approval.

While dining one once some one happened to ask him his opinion of Burne Jones' woman "Two long in the neck," remarked the author of "The Mikado." "When I look at one of them I always feel that she ought to have a joint in it and wear a stocking."—London Times.

## The Poppy.

The poppy throughout the east is an emblem of death. In many parts of India this flower is planted upon graves and in cemeteries. Whether or not the idea was suggested by the poisonous character of the juice is uncertain. It is believed that the poppy was known as a funeral plant to the ancient Egyptians, for upon the tombs opened by Helton there appeared representations of plants which were evidently intended for poppies.—Pittsburgh Press.

## They're Different.

"These dressing room rows among actresses are different from other quarrels."

"In what way?"

"They can stay at daggers drawn with one another and still be making up."—Baltimore American.

## Golden Invitations.

A successful Moscow merchant named Spiridonov, who had made a vast fortune, thought of a novel way of inviting the guests to his golden wedding. The invitations were engraved on golden cards. When the recipients opened the envelopes they were naturally pleased with the beautiful invitations, but supposed that they were only gilded. A closer examination, however, showed that the millionaire had actually sent out cards of real gold. Mr. Spiridonov sent in all 200 invitations. The cards were made by a Moscow jeweler by a special process, and the material was taken from a mine owned by the millionaire. Each card was worth about \$25.—Youth's Companion.

## SPOILED BY LIFE IN EAST

Uncle Sam's Army Officers and 89th Vectors Miss Native Servants When They Return Home.

One of the members of the staff of army engineers who has just been relieved from duty on the Panama canal, called attention the other day to an aspect of life on the isthmus which has received little attention in this country.

"I was born in the South," he said, "and I can just remember the perfect servants that my father had when I was a boy. I was too young to remember much about the conditions that prevailed on the big plantations before the conflict, but through my parents and most of their neighbors were ruled by it and had to curtail their establishments, the negroes who stayed in service retained the tradition of ante-bellum days for many years after the war."

"When I left my home it was to come face to face with the servant problem as it is known only in the North. I had forgotten that there was such a thing as a cheerful, competent servant who did not feel above his work, until a kind providence sent me to the isthmus. A Jamaican negro, whom I employed as a man of all work about my quarters showed me depths of domestic contentment that I never dreamed existed."

"That man, I am certain, stayed awake nights to think up little attentions with which to surprise me. I never returned from a hard day on the canal, so hot and tired that Christy did not succeed after a few minutes in nursing me into a good humor. The amazing thing about him, as about all good servants, was the perfect tact he displayed. His knowledge of my moods was almost uncanny, and seemingly he took a delight in anticipating the vagaries of my temper. Sometimes I thought he regarded it as a sort of game in which he matched his powers of pleasing against my bad disposition."

"Old Natal, officers tell of a man well known in Japan some years ago, who after 30 years spent on the other side of the Pacific, decided to revisit his native land. For months before his visit friends in this country received letters from him full of anticipation of good times. At last a letter gave the date of his arrival. The newspapers reported that his ship had made port, but the expatriate didn't turn up to greet his expectant friends. Indeed one of his acquaintances got this note:

"Dear Jim: I arrived today, but I'm going right back. I'm hanged if I'll stay in a country where a man has to put in his own shirt studs."

"That tale may seem extraneous to a person who has never known the luxury of life in countries where servants are plentiful, but since I have been to Panama and the Philippines I have come to have much the same attitude. It is a terrible jolt for an army lieutenant who has been living like a lord and saving money on his pay in the tropics to wake up to face debt and a hall bedroom in New York."

## Old Custom Upheld by Law.

The quaint custom of "downing tools" when a fatality occurs in a pit prevailed at the New Moss colliery, Ashton-under-Lyne, as at other places in the English coal fields. Not long ago a miner met with an accident, and a rumor spread among the men that he had been killed. Some 30 or 40 men in the shaft ceased work, and the next day 200 failed to go to work, with the result that the colliery was stopped. With a view to stopping the custom the 200 men and youths were summoned for leaving work without giving notice. In this case the man was not dead, and damages were claimed for the stoppage of coal getting. The men marched in procession to the court, singing all the way, and were received in front of the court house by a large crowd of several thousands. After a hearing occupying five hours the bench dismissed all the cases on the ground that the men had proved the custom. The result was received with cheering in the court, and the defendants were demonstratively received by the large crowd on emerging.

## As a Principle of Gravity.

Newton discovered the principle of gravity; he did not undertake to explain what the mysterious force is. Modern physicists are inclined to think that its nature is electrical. But Dr. John Mills, in a letter to Science, states the problem that is of chief concern to thinkers, is as follows:

"Neither a quest for an 'explanation' of the cause of natural gravity, on the one hand, nor a mere non-logical acceptance of the fact as a matter of belief or blind faith, on the other, but the evolutionary development in the minds of men of a scientific satisfaction not only with not knowing, but with not ever being able to find out any rational and consistent theory or explanation for the attractive influence among all portions of matter which is called gravity and which is the essential, universal, and unalterable attribute of all material things whatsoever. Obviously, such a conception involves rather more of philosophy and psychology than of so-called physical science."

## Poor Quality.

"An' you were at MacDougal's last night—what kind o' man is he?"

"Leetral w' his whiskey—but the quality o' it's that indifrent I remem' near left some!"

## Broken Glass.

There is a market for broken glass. Some of it is ground in fine powder. The particles are used for various purposes. At other times it is remelted and made into new glass objects.

No man is more cheated than the half-wit man.

**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought

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Signature of *Dr. J. C. Ayer*



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## Historical and Genealogical.

## Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be strictly observed:  
1. Names and dates must be clearly written.  
2. The full name and address of the writer must be given.  
3. Make all queries as brief as possible.  
4. Write on one side of the paper only.  
5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature.  
6. Letters addressed to the department must be accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.  
7. Direct all communications to:  
Miss E. M. T. L. L. L.,  
Newport Historical Society,  
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1914.

## NOTES.

Rhode Island Chronology, by John Barber, Esq. Taken from manuscript of Dr. Henry B. Turner, now in possession of the Newport Historical Society. — E. M. T. Continued.

1749. Newport Clearances, 100, entries, 75 for the year.

1763. Nicholas Jonathan, Dep. Gov'r., Vice, Jos. Whipple resigned.

1765-66. Nichols, Jonathan, Dep. Gov'r.

1769. Newport. The practice of voting at, discontinued.

1761. Newport Houses 888; Warehouses 439; Poles, 16 years and upwards, 1259; Slaves, 14 to 45, 668.

1762. Newton. Lots acquired by some exchange with Bartholomew Hunt.

1764. Newton or School lands laid off in lots & leased.

1764. Newport had this year 184 vessels foreign bound, 352 consters, 2200 Seamen.

1765. North Providence Incorporated.

1769. Newport. The merchants and traders agreed to import no British or East India goods.

1769. Newport was now at the zenith of her prosperity.

1769. Newport population, 11 or 12,000; 200 vessels in foreign trade between 9400 Coasters; a regular line of London packets; 17 manufactories of Sperm oil & candles; 6 Ropewalks; 3 sugar refineries; 1 Brewery; 22 Distilleries.

1771. Naval vessels at Newport were Frigate Arcton, 38 guns, Ships; Lizard, 28; Rose, 20; Mercury, 24; Swift, 12; King, 20; Fisher, 14; Viper, 12; Gaspee, 6; Vesper, 4.

1774. Newport, Entries at Custom House, for June and July were: foreign, 64; Coasters, 134; Whalemens, 17; sugar, 215.

1777. Narragansett. A party of 200 refugees landed but did little damage; being repulsed by Militia & State Artillery. Aug. 5.

1782. Newport. Town records restored by General Carlton, in Dec'r, with expressions of regret for the damages.

1784. Newport, made a city. Officers were: Mayor, George Hazard; Aldermen; Francis Malbone, Christopher Champlin, Samuel Fowler, Oliver Ring Warner; Common Council, Henry Bliss, Samuel Freckbody, Robert Stevens, George Sears, and Nicholas Tillinghast. Peleg Barker, Junr., Clerk.

1788. Newport, July. A mob attempted to force dealers in coin to receive paper money. Headed by Capt. John Wanton.

1786. Nightingale, Sam'l. Esq. Prov. died Dec. 2, ag. 71 yrs.

1787. Newport City Charter repealed.

1792. Newport. A fire destroyed Bark and Curry House of Wm. Tripp & a valuable store of goods belonging to Gov. Collins.

(To be continued.)

## Queries.

8051. CORY.—In addition to information given in query 8050, the following has been discovered: Will of Wm. Cory of Providence, merchant, (never probated, signature cut out, dated Sep. 17, 1770. Ex. wife Mary and son in law Nicholas Power. Mentions seven daughters, (to each of whom he gives a silver porringer) viz. Lydia Burrill, Susanna Easton, Ruth Peckham, Mary Read, Comfort Arnold, Sarah Whipple and Rebecca Power. Rest of estate to wife Mary. Some of the above daughters were apparently married before their father left Newport.

Another daughter should apparently be added to list of Wm. Cory's seven, viz. Hannah Cory of Wm. of Newport married, 1751, Dec. 31, at Newport, to John Jencks of Daniel of Providence, evidently. This may help to identify the Wm. Cory amongst the many, and possibly lead to his wife's parentage, which I much desire to learn. — J. R.

8052.—FRENCH, PRESCOTT.—Who were the parents of Betty French born in Hallowell, Me., in 1757? She married Noah Prescott in 1785, after which she lived and died in Searsmont, Me. Did her father have Revolutionary service? — F. L.

8053. MORRILL.—Who were the parents of Sarah Morrill born 1752 in Salisbury, Mass? She married Jedediah Prescott in 1772. Did her father have Revolutionary service? — W. B.

8054. HALL.—Wanted the ancestry of Eusign Jonathan Hall who died Jan. 22, 1747. He married Thankful. Her ancestry also wanted. Their ninth child Elizabeth Hall (born Oct. 28, 1740; died Oct. 27, 1803) married James Whipple, June 14, 1768. — C. M.

8055. WHIPPLE.—Who were the parents of James Whipple, born 1681, at Ipswich; married Mary Fuller, December, 1708. Was he a grandson of Matthew Whipple of Ipswich Hamlet who died Sep. 28, 1647? — C. M.

8056. FULLER, WHIPPLE.—Ancestry wanted of Mary Fuller of Ipswich who married Deacon James Whipple, Dec. 1708. — C. M.

8057. ADAMS.—Ancestry wanted of Sarah Adams who was born in 1703, died Nov. 22, 1789; married James Whipple, Jr., Jan. 9, 1723. — C. M.

8058. JENCKES.—Who were the parents of Huldah Wright Jencks, wife of Southworth Jencks? She was born at Greenwich, May 10, 1748, and died Nov. 15, 1810. — C. M.

## MUST CRUSH MILITARISM

France Aims to Recover Provinces, and Restore Belgian Independence. Premier Viviani, stating the views of the government concerning the war, to the chamber of deputies, said: "France, acting in accord with her allies, will not sheathe her arms until after taking vengeance for outraged right; until she has united for all time to the French fatherland the provinces ravished from her by force; restored her old Belgium to the fulness of her material life and her political independence, and until Prussian militarism has been crushed to the end that it be possible to reconstruct, on a basis of justice, a Europe regenerated."

"There is at this time but one single policy, a combat without mercy until such time as we accomplish the definite liberation of Europe, won by a victory insuring peace."

## HUSSEIN RULES AS SULTAN

Says He Believes There is a Great Future For Egypt.

Prince Hussein, an uncle of the deposed khedive, was officially installed as Sultan of Egypt, the new British protectorate, and issued the following proclamation:

"I accept the British invitation to become Sultan of Egypt with a full sense of my responsibility and will faithfully fulfill my sacred duties. I believe there is a great future for my country, once the disturbance caused by the war has ceased."

The following message from King George was received by the new sultan:

"I offer my congratulations and assurances of support and confidence in securing the future well-being and prosperity of Egypt."

## PORTUGAL IS STIRRED

Act Looking Toward Joining Allies in War Approved by Chamber.

The entrance of Portugal into the European war was foreshadowed when the chamber voted in favor of making preparations for Portugal to join England in the conflict.

The chamber also approved proposals for measures to be taken in defense of the colonies and all steps necessary toward placing the country upon a war footing.

The vote in the chamber followed an announcement that the Germans had directed another attack upon the Portuguese province of Angola.

## NOT A MONOPOLY

Court's Comment in Dismissing Suit Against Coal Lines.

The government's Sherman law monopoly suit against the Lehigh Valley Railroad company and a number of other defendants engaged in the mining and transportation of anthracite coal was dismissed by Judge Hough in the United States district court at New York.

In discussing the case Hough said: "No monopoly of interstate commerce, nor any attempt to monopolize, is shown. As to the restraint of interstate trade in coal transported over the Lehigh road, there can be no restraint without control, and since the railroad does not control the coal it carries it has no means of restraint."

## AMASSED GREAT FORTUNE

Eugene Zimmerman Dies Suddenly of Hemorrhage of Lungs.

Eugene Zimmerman, former president of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad, and a wealthy financier, died suddenly at a club at Cincinnati from hemorrhage of the lungs. Zimmerman was the father of the Duchess of Manchester.

He was born at Vicksburg, Miss., in 1845, but was a resident of this city when the war broke out, and served on union gunboats on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, finally reaching the rank of commander. After the war he engaged in railroad construction work and became a leading construction engineer.

## Woman Dies at Age of 117

Mrs. Hannah Koskoff, said to have been the oldest woman in the United States, died at New York. She was 117 years old, having been born in Kiev, Russia, in 1797. Up to a few months ago she was in perfect health.

## GENERAL NEWS EVENTS

President Wilson renominated Henry C. Hall of Colorado Springs, Col., to be interstate commerce commissioner.

After an all-night fight with fire at sea, the steamer Orion, Savannah to Gothenburg, was beached off Charleston. About 3500 bales of cotton were destroyed.

Discovery of a new counterfeit \$10 note on the National Park bank of New York city was announced.

Joseph Morano of Centerdale, R. I., while hunting was killed by his own gun.

Giovanni Lettante, 25, employe at the Watertown, Mass., arsenal, was instantly killed when lead ingots which he was piling up fell on him.

K. W. G. Bagge, 53, secretary to the Swedish consul in Boston, was killed by a train at Winchester, Mass.

After forty-five years in the superior court as a clerk, Miss May I. Everett was retired by the Boston city council with an annual pension of \$340.

## He Got His

"I love you," said the clippant youth. "Do you get me?"

"No, I do not get you. I wouldn't have you," retorted the sensible girl. — Kansas City Journal.

## Portugal's Exports.

Portugal has three large sources of revenue upon which the country depends for its prosperity—the exportation of wines, sardines and corkwood.

## CRASH!

## Down Go The Prices.

Santa is bound that there shan't be a penny's worth of the pretty gift thoughts he brought with him this year left with us to tell of his visit. He knows you want them; He knows how hard you find it to make the dollar go round, so he's made up his mind to help you stretch every cent you've saved for Xmas giving and buy two presents where you only thought you could afford one—real good ones too, instead of the cheaper sort you'd made up your mind to be satisfied with. So he's cut the prices—cut them in two in some places, for he's bound you shall be happy whether it suits us or not.

## Our Profit's Gone as Santa's Xmas Gift to You.

KIDS' THINGS	XMAS NOVELTIES	FURNITURE
DOLL CARRIAGES.	Desk belongings in brass and Ivory finish.	Handsome dining room pieces that blush at the price that's been put on them.
DOLL BEDS.	Beautiful Ornaments in hammered brass.	Parlor and music cabinets at a third less than they're worth.
DOLL BUREAUS.	Clever gifts in sterling and silver plate.	Chairs and rockers at barely the cost of making.
AUTOMOBILES.	Handsome pictures in gilt and mahogany frames hand-painted pieces of China and complete dinner sets.	Brass beds at less than the same patterns in iron are worth.
ROCKING HORSES.		Mahogany bureaus and chiffoniers at prices their makers would refuse.
TRICYCLES.		
CHAIRS.		
DESKS.		
SLEDS.		

Prices touching the vanishing point.

Yours for a very little more than the asking.

FOR THREE DAYS ONLY.

—AT—

Santa's Worth-While Gift Shop.

A. C. TITUS CO.,

225-229 Thames Street  
NEWPORT, R. I.Winter Vacations  
in  
New England

All the glorious cold-weather pastimes—snow-shoeing, ski-ing; bob-sledding, tobogganing, sleighing, skating, hockey, curling, ice-boating—such as turn winter into a joyous carnival time.

Up in the White Highlands!

You'll want closer acquaintance with New England Winter Sports if you read

## "An Outdoor Enthusiast"

This attractive booklet will be sent to your address if you write to the General Passenger Department, New Haven, Conn.

New York, New Haven &amp; Hartford Railroad

## A Suggestion.

Your Christmas Shopping List calls for many articles which are practical and standard goods.

Why not order them by Telephone? Save you time to devote to home plans, or other necessary shopping. Relieve the crowded condition and add to your comfort as well as that of those who serve you.

Every up-to-date store is prepared to give prompt attention to telephone orders.

Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station.



Providence

Telephone Co.

Contract Dept. 142 Spring Street

Rev. William B. Meenan celebrated a special mass at St. Mary's Church on Monday in commemoration of the thirty-sixth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. His ordination was in Montreal on December 21, 1878.

It is expected that the new buildings now under construction at the Torpedo Station will be ready for occupancy about the middle of February.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Kerr are spending the holidays in New York with Mrs. Kerr's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Riley.

The public schools closed at noon on Thursday for the Christmas vacation. They will re-open on Monday, January 4.

Captain William Champion and Mr. George C. Lawton are both still seriously ill.

ASK ANY HORSE

Eureka Harness Oil

Mica Axle Grease

Sold by dealers everywhere

Standard Oil Co. of New York

Sad Fact.  
Age cannot wither nor custom stale the infinite sadness of entries on the right-hand page of the bank book.—Ohio State Journal.

Daily Thought.  
What do we live for if not to make the world less difficult for others?—George Eliot.

"Meet me at Barney's"

Take some of the money you had for Christmas and buy

## A Victrola

you cannot spend it to better advantage.

BARNEY'S Music Store.

140 Thames Street

Probate Court of the Town of New.

Shoreham, R. I., December 9th, 1914.

Estate of Mary Ann Dodge.

PETITION for letters is made by Mary Ann Dodge and others, of said New Shoreham, requesting that Lillian G. Lathrop and Mary A. Clark, or said New Shoreham, or some other suitable person may be appointed conservator of the property of said Mary Ann Dodge, agreeable to the law in such case made and provided as appears in Chapter 321 of the Public Laws, and said petition is received and referred to the 15th day of January, 1915, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Probate Court, Room, in said New Shoreham, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury, and that citation be served according to law.

EDWARD T. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

12 193w

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

Newport, December 15th, 1914.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the last Will and Testament of MARGARET MORAN, late of the City of Newport, deceased, which Will has been admitted to probate by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, hereby gives notice, that he has accepted said trust and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the Office of the Clerk of said Court, within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

JAMES E. LYONS.

Rhode Island State College

FARMERS' WEEK

December 29, 30, 31 and

January 1.

A Get Together Meeting

for R. I. Farmers

Lectures in the forenoon by members of the college faculty. Afternoon addresses by men of national reputation. Topics for discussion: Soil Management and Fertility, Bearing and Feeding of Dairy Animals, Rural Organization. How better spend a few days than by attending these exercises and meeting those actively engaged in the same lines of work you are interested in?

Eight Weeks' Poultry Course

January 4 to February 27,

1915

Lectures and Practical Work in the principal lines of Poultry Craft, Incubation, Brooding, Judging, Marketing. Expenses for course reasonable.

For details and small circulars address

HOWARD EDWARDS,

1125w President, Kingston, R. I.

Best Prices

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112 Bellevue Avenue,

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## Carr's List.

Kent Knowles, "Quahaug"  
By Joseph Lincoln.  
A Soldier of the Legion,  
By The Williamsons.  
In the Web of Life,  
V. T. Van de Water.  
The Witch,  
By Mary Johnston.  
DAILY NEWS BUILDING,  
Tel. 633

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INVITATIONSOR  
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WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH ENGRAVED WEDDINGS, IN ANY STYLE, AT REASONABLE PRICES, AND SHALL WELCOME AN OPPORTUNITY TO SUBMIT SAMPLES WITH PRICES.

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CONNECT STYLES  
EITHER FROM CUSTOMER'S PLATE OR FROM NEW PLATE

MERCURY PUB. CO.,  
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## Large Returns

Have been received in past years from USING OUR

## ONION SEED

AND OUR

## Macomber Turnip

As well as other seeds.

Be sure to get the Genuine

At the Store of

H. L. Marsh &amp; Co.

162 Broadway Newport.

Formerly Occupied By F. Barker.

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Many dealers now charge five cents or more a pound but our price for East India granulated sugar is still 1 cent (when bought with other merchandise in our Catalog at per special offer.) Send for Catalog No. 40 and see how much we can save you on groceries and condiments of all kinds. Money-back guarantee with every article. Write for free Catalog NOW.

NEW ENGLAND MERCANTILE CO. BOSTON, MASS.

3¢ PER POUND

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FOR EVERY NEED, AT

THE

T. Mumford Seabury  
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214 Thames Street.

SITUATION WANTED by ex-slaves and free people, with experience in all kinds of work, and a good knowledge of the English and French languages. Address: R. W. A. Box 22, Providence, R. I.